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DISMISS INDICTMENTS AGAINST PACKERS

Indictments returned against fourteen officials and employees of big packing concerns by a Federal grand jury last July, for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were dismissed by Federal Judge J. Otis Humphrey on Wednesday, and the defendants were discharged. Those released were:

J. Ogden Armour, president Armour & Company.

Charles W. Armour, president Armour Packing Company.

Edward Morris, vice-president Fairbank Canning Company (the Morris firm).

Ira N. Morris, secretary Fairbank Canning Company.

Louis F. Swift, president Swift & Company.

Edward F. Swift, vice-president Swift & Company.

Charles H. Swift, director Swift & Company.

Edward Cudahy, vice-president Cudahy Packing Company.

Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Company.

T. J. Connors, general superintendent Armour & Company.

P. A. Valentine, treasurer Armour & Company.

A. H. Veeder, counsel for Swift & Company.

Arthur F. Evans, counsel for Swift & Company.

L. A. Carton, treasurer Swift & Company.

D. E. Hartwell, secretary Swift & Company.

R. C. McManus, counsel for Swift & Company.

The indictments against the five corporations were not dismissed. These corporations are Armour & Company, the Armour Packing Company, Fairbank Canning Company (the Morris firm), Swift and Company and the Cudahy Packing Company. Trial of these cases will occur later.

Ruling on the Immunity Plea.

Judge Humphrey's ruling was on the plea made by the indicted packers that they were entitled to immunity from criminal prosecution under the provisions of the statute establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor, which provided that those furnishing information to the department in its investigations should not be subjected to

criminal prosecution based on such information. The settlement of this point made it necessary to impanel a jury to decide upon the facts as to information furnished by the indicted packers to Commissioner Garfield during his investigation of the beef industry.

After several weeks' hearing of testimony the packers' counsel moved that the case be taken from the jury and a decision rendered in their favor on the law strictly. The government opposed the motion, and asked that the court rule that the indictments should be sustained. Judge Humphrey decided for the packers, ruling clearly and emphatically that the law gave them immunity from prosecution as individuals.

The Provisioner's Contention Sustained.

The decision is exactly in line with the contention which The National Provisioner has made ever since the question of immunity was brought up. This paper has all along contended that it made no difference whether testimony given by the packers was forced or voluntary, but that the mere fact that the information was furnished gave the packers the protection of the immunity statute, which was enacted to enable the passage of remedial legislation, not to protect criminals. Days have been spent in attempting to prove or disprove the question of the voluntariness of the testimony. The government has also termed the immunity claim of the packers an "afterthought."

The court rules that the very act of Commissioner Garfield in going to the packers for information, clothed as he was with authority, gave those who furnished the information the protection of the statute without further formality. "The immunity flows to the witness without any claim on his part," the court added. Following are extracts from the decision touching upon the salient points in the controversy:

"The defendants are indicted under the Sherman Act, charged with a conspiracy in restraint of trade. They have pleaded that, as to them, that act should be suspended, because they were compelled to furnish evidence concerning the matter in the indictment, and under the law such furnishing of evidence gives them immunity. The law under consideration, for the construction of which the court is called upon to decide, is the commerce and labor act.

"It is clear that the primary purpose of this act was to enable Congress to provide, through the channel of officials charged with execution of the laws, remedial legislation.

"The act is a substitute for one of the most cherished rights of the American citizen, which is the right to remain silent when questioned about any subject the answer to which might incriminate him. It is conceded that the privilege amendment to the Constitution cannot be taken from the citizen without giving to him something equally valuable in return. The privilege of the amendment permits a refusal to answer a question relating to the offence. The privilege must be claimed by the witness at the time. The immunity flows to the witness without any claim on his part.

"It is contended that the defendants in this case were volunteers because they haggled with Garfield at times, debated, resisted, gave less than he asked and withheld some things. The record does show that, but the fact remains that every approach was made by the government. Garfield made his demands, and it does not to my mind destroy the character of the compulsion under which they acted, that the defendants, after having considered the law, and after having decided that they had no legal right to resist, still debated with the Commissioner in the hope of inducing him to take something less than he originally demanded.

"Garfield came to the defendants and held up before them the powers of his office. They did not go to him and volunteer anything. Now, since the defendants volunteered nothing, but gave only what was demanded by an officer who had the right to make the demand, and gave in good faith under a sense of legal compulsion, I am of the opinion that they were entitled to immunity."

Oath or Subpoena Immaterial.

Judge Humphrey discussed the contention by the government that the witnesses did not testify under compulsion because they did not testify under what is known in law as testamentary compulsion. He said that he could add nothing to what had been adduced by way of argument on that subject, but was clearly of the opinion an oath was not essential and that the subpoena is a useless and superficial thing after the parties are together. He said in conclusion:

"Under the law in this case, the immunity

pleas filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals, and denied to the corporations, and the jury will find in favor of the government as far as the corporations are concerned, and against the government as far as the individuals are concerned."

The decision of Judge Humphrey, provided it is not reversed by the United States Supreme Court, which is unlikely, leaves the situation in this shape:

Situation as It Stands.

The packers cannot be prosecuted as individuals for any alleged act committed up to the time they opened their books to Commissioner Garfield. Such a prosecution involved jail sentences as well as fines. Attorney-General Moody declared in his address that all he cared about was to put the packers in jail; he had no desire to punish an inanimate corporation. Since by this decision he is barred from achieving his object of jailing the packers, it is to be presumed he will lose interest in further prosecution of the remaining indictments against the corporations. Penalties for conviction in these cases would be fines merely.

The government lawyers were greatly cast down over their defeat. Attorney-General Moody went back to Washington the day before the decision was rendered supremely confident that he would win. His course in appearing in a lower court in person was an unprecedented action on the part of the Attorney-General of the United States. It was the opinion that he took this step for the effect it might have on court, jury and public. The tone of his address tended to confirm this theory. "It was not a legal argument," said one lawyer who heard it, "but rather a stump speech against the so-called 'trusts,' and was characterized by a flippancy of tone and a pettifoggish style unworthy the head of the Department of Justice. It was plain from Judge Humphrey's opinion that what the distinguished Attorney-General had to say had very little effect on the decision of the case."

It has been current gossip at Washington for some time that Mr. Moody was holding his Cabinet place only long enough to win his fight against the packers, when he hoped to retire to private law practice with the glory of such a victory as his chief asset. This "knock-out" in the first round, coupled with Mr. Moody's weak effort at argument and the showing of alleged bad faith on the part of his department and the Bureau of Corporations adduced in the testimony at the hearing, makes the situation somewhat unpleasant for the Attorney-General, whether he remains in the Cabinet or gets out. It is said also that the result was very displeasing to the President, whose determination to "make it hot" for the packers was revealed in the course of the immunity hearing.

Arguments at the Hearing.

The hearing of testimony on the immunity matter was concluded last week, and the jury was excused while the counsel argued the motions made by both sides to take the case out of the jury's hands. Attorney Moritz Rosenthal began for the packers on Friday, and was followed by W. J. Hynes, who spoke on that day and on Monday, devoting himself chiefly to a comparison of the testimony of the packers' witnesses and of Com-

missioner Garfield and his agents. There were many flat contradictions in the testimony, and the attorney called attention to some conflicting statements which did not reflect credit on the government witnesses.

The arguments were marked by many warm passages between the packers' counsel and Attorney-General Moody, who had by this time relegated District Attorney Morrison to the rear and taken charge of the government's case himself. Mr. Moody apparently realized that he was in a tight place, and it did not improve his temper.

Attorney-General Moody followed Mr. Hynes, and took parts of two days for his address. He based his argument wholly on the point that the packers had no right to immunity because they had given their evidence voluntarily, and because they had not been served with a subpoena or put under oath. This contention, which was completely demolished by Judge Humphrey in his decision, the Attorney-General put in these words: "As by the Constitution a citizen is protected from self-incrimination as a witness, under the compulsion of legal process, so under the statute of immunity a citizen is given immunity only when as a witness under the compulsion of legal process he gives testimony or produces written evidence relating to an offense and that the law gives immunity that is coextensive, with the exceptions named, with the constitutional privilege. Just that and nothing more. And no officer of the government from the President down, no jury, no judge of any court has a right to award immunity in any other case."

Moody's Comedy Success.

The remainder of the Attorney-General's address was devoted to an attempt to ridicule the immunity plea. He invented a new phrase, "the immunity bath," which made a great hit with the audience and the newspapers, and he afforded much entertainment by his comedy description of corporation officials taking an "immunity bath" whenever they were accused. It was very entertaining, but apparently did not carry much weight as a legal argument. Mr. Moody concluded on Tuesday, and left immediately for Washington, apparently confident that he had the case won.

Chief Counsel John S. Miller concluded the argument for the packers on Wednesday, reviewing the legal phases of the case succinctly, and emphasizing the fact that the packers had proved their claim, and that the law plainly gave them immunity for having given the government the information asked for by Commissioner Garfield.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's argument Judge Humphrey rendered his decision, without adjourning court to prepare it. It was evident that the court had long before seen that the arguments of the packers' counsel were irrefutable, as applied to immunity for individuals, and that he had prepared an opinion accordingly. He spoke for some time without indicating which way he should decide, but when he came to his conclusions it was seen that the packers as individuals had won on every point. He directed the jury to return a verdict under the law sustaining the packers' immunity plea as to individuals, but finding for the government as to corporations.

Immediately following the decision District Attorney Morrison said: "I will not make any record now in regard to motions for new trials or an appeal. I do not know whether I am entitled to an appeal or not. I shall have to ask time to look it up."

"We ask for judgment on the verdict," said Attorney Miller.

"That is allowed," said Judge Humphrey. "The defendants are discharged."

During the delivery of the decision the court was crowded. When the judge announced that the indictments would not lie against them the defendants were surrounded by their friends and held an impromptu reception.

District Attorney Morrison asked that the case of the corporations be set for trial within two weeks. This met with a protest from the attorneys for the packers, who insisted that they would be unable to prepare for the case before fall. Judge Humphreys directed that the lawyers agree among themselves on a date. The attorneys for the packers declared that their witnesses would number fifteen hundred, and the government has already said that it would have one hundred or more.

The government's ineffectual attempt to "make an example" of the individual packers by putting them in jail has cost a large sum. The grand jury which indicted them was in session for over four months last year, and hundreds of witnesses from all parts of the country were called to Chicago at the people's expense. The indictments were returned on July 1, 1905, and the legal sparring began in the fall. The jury for the immunity hearing was summoned in December, and this particular hearing cost over \$5,000 in jury expenses alone. The jurymen were confined under guard for three months, and then were not allowed to decide the case, which was taken out of their hands by the court and decided on the law alone.

VERY SORE IN WASHINGTON.

The temper of the Roosevelt administration over the decision is indicated in the following dispatch from Washington:

Probably the angriest Administration ever seen in Washington is doing business here at the present moment. The decision has infuriated the officials here, from the President down. Everybody who has any connection with or responsibility for suits against corporations is in a state only to be described by the word "sore." None of them discusses it without a gloomy brow and a bitter tone.

What the Administration will do about it is not yet decided. All the officials concerned are vehement in their declaration that the decision is utterly erroneous, but when asked on what ground they would seek an appeal, they look perplexed and are silent. Attention is being called to the fact that when Secretary Morton was accused by the special counsel engaged by the government in the Santa Fe Railroad case, Attorney-General Moody rendered an opinion, which was indorsed by President Roosevelt, extending immunity to Morton the individual and proving that it was right to proceed only against the Santa Fe, the corporation. Some astonishment is expressed that Mr. Moody should be angry because Judge Humphrey has taken the same view as regards the packers.

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE

By J. Ogden Armour.*

The interests of the private car line and the packing industries are so intimately connected that the future of either must necessarily involve, to a considerable extent, the future of the other. Broadly speaking, they are equally the objects of attack on the part of mistaken or malicious agitators; but the sharpest fight seems to be focused on the private car lines, and, therefore, I shall place emphasis on that more acute line of campaign.

If the hostile legislation now aimed at either or both of these industries becomes law, there is no question that the men who are pushing it will have the satisfaction of having dealt a hard and perhaps fatal blow to the packers and to two great industries which have done more, I believe, than any other two industries to give the whole people the cardinal comforts of good living: wholesome fresh meats and fresh fruits and vegetables.

But their satisfaction will not end with crippling these agencies of administration to the common needs of humanity. They will also awake to the fact that theirs will be the credit of dealing a staggering blow to scores of other industries—to the cattle-raising business, to the calling of the fruit and the vegetable growers, to the entire agriculture of the country, and, finally, to the scores of other industries which are sensitively and inseparably inter-related with the animal, fruit and vegetable industries.

Believing this, it seems to me that whatever threatens the future normal and legitimate development of the business in which the private car lines and the packers are engaged directly concerns not only every business man of this country but every individual in the United States. Therefore, I shall offer no apology for attempting to meet in this final paper the charges, attacks and criticisms which have been made public in certain magazines, periodicals and newspapers and in the public utterances of the enemies of the private car lines and of the packers which have been put forth since the publication of my earlier articles.

Although the assaults have, in many cases, been personal—and bitterly so—and the provocation is strong to deal with them in kind and to show their personal animus (as I can in every instance), they will be met in general terms, but, I believe, with sufficient definiteness. In some points it will be necessary in this closing summary to refer briefly to matters touched upon earlier in this series, but only for the purpose of giving a clear and adequate bird's-eye view of the war that is being waged to disorganize industries which are indispensable to the American people, and to make their future a record of struggle, and perhaps failure, under the handicap and hardship of unfair and unwarranted legislation.

What Shippers Have to Say.

The misrepresentation employed by the anti-car line champions can not overcome the force of this simple fact. The men who pay "extortionate rates" to the private car lines—that is, the actual growers and shippers of fruits—never have voiced a serious complaint against the car lines and do not now favor

the anti-car line agitation. This does not mean there are not some individual or association complaints. I feel perfectly safe in saying that more than 90 per cent. of the growers, where private refrigerator cars are operated, are in favor of keeping the private car lines with their refrigeration service and their exclusive contracts in operation as they are. The better business man the fruit grower is, and the more experience he has had with commercial enterprises other than fruit growing, the more heartily does he speak out for the private car line and its exclusive contract.

Such men understand the risks in any business; therefore, they appreciate what an advantage it is to have a responsible concern bound to furnish, at the instant needed, good cars, clean cars, and enough cars, with prompt and certain icing—advantages which they seldom had when railroads attempted to furnish the refrigeration or when several refrigerator car companies competed for their business—advantages which they cannot hope to get for years to come, if they are deprived of private cars and forced to depend on railroad refrigeration.

Men of this class appreciate, too, that good service must be paid for and that poor service is dear at any price; and service in the handling of perishable berries and fruits is the first consideration, as every successful grower will testify. If the most extravagant and misleading comparisons that have been made between private car and railroad refrigeration rates were true, the difference would amount, on peaches, say, to ten or fifteen dollars a car. The practical and successful grower reasons thus: "When I get good refrigeration and reliable service for ten or fifteen or even twenty-five dollars a car more than I would pay for poor refrigeration service, the extra money is well invested. That extra ten or fifteen dollars a car will mean, in almost every instance, from fifty to one hundred dollars a car added to my net returns by reason of my fruit getting to market in good condition."

Quality of Refrigeration Service.

Is it not a distinct credit to furnish a quality of refrigeration service for which growers are willing to pay an advanced price? I believe it is. Here and there, of course, one finds a "kicker." Absolute unanimity would be impossible as human nature is now constituted, but the kicker's grievance can always be traced to some individual and usually accidental happening. Illustrating this general point as to the quality of service let me quote from one of several letters now on my desk from Koshkonong, Mo., the largest peach-shipping point in Missouri—letters from growers who had heard that the private car line service might be withdrawn from the Frisco Railroad System this year. Mr. T. M. Culver, who manages five hundred acres of Elberta peach orchard, writes:

"I, as well as a lot of other peach growers at this place, have planted and are still planting thousands of trees, and not by any means the least incentive to our large plantings is the excellent service we get

from the Armour Car Lines. If you say that we will have no more Armour cars in which to ship our peaches, it will be the greatest disappointment to me I have ever met within my peach-growing experience. I firmly believe it would be a good many years before such a service as Armour's could be had on the Frisco. I have shipped hundreds of cars of peaches and not one complaint have I ever had as to condition on arrival, nor have my commission men ever complained to me about extortionate charges. Neither have I any complaint to make along this line." And Mr. Culver closes with the assertion that the loss of the private car service "will be disastrous to peach growers." I could quote similar expressions by scores from fruit growers—practical and successful fruit growers—in all parts of this country from Michigan to Georgia and from Delaware to California.

War in the Open.

Now, just a final word on the real animus of this fight on the private car lines. Fruit-handling commission men—not all commission men, but some—have been forced to come out into the open and admit that they are trying to kill the private car lines if they can and to cripple them if extermination is not possible. Hostile legislation is their machine gun.

One of the chief arguments they have used in enlisting the aid of Representatives, Senators, writers and other men who make sentiment and legislation is the cry that the private car lines are monopolistic in character, grasping in purpose, and that they seek to control the handling and refrigeration of fruits. Portraits of the leaders of this band of public-spirited commission men adorn the pages of magazines and periodicals in which appear the arguments inspired by them. They are hailed as the champions of anti-monopoly, the protectors of the people in general and of the fruit growers in particular. Their mission is to get the oppressed grower out from under the heel of the private car line magnate; to liberate him from the control of the monopolist.

Please keep all this in mind while you read a few extracts taken from the address of President Streight, delivered before the Annual Convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, held in Omaha, on December 28, 1904. My quotations are made from the pamphlet sent out by the Association as the official report of its proceedings. The italics are my own. Here is the significant declaration made by the official head of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association:

The great percentage of the commodities we handle are extremely perishable. On this account our business is of more hazardous nature than any ordinary merchandizing. The perishable nature of our commodities alone is sufficiently hazardous without the aid of fluctuating prices, overstocks, unfriendly, illegitimate and unprofitable competition. We should have an organization which would take in every legitimate and honorable jobber of fruit and produce in the Middle and Western states, with the object of reducing the hazardous nature of our business to the greatest possible extent. We cannot change the commodities we handle, but we can collect and disseminate information for the benefit of each member. We can form local and district organizations and eliminate to some extent UNFRIENDLY AND UNPROFITABLE COMPETITION, lessen the overstocking and fluctuating of local

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COTTONSEED MISSIONARIES DID GOOD WORK

After having spent some time in Washington in conference with heads of departments and with members of Congress, the special committee of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has returned to the South full of hope as to beneficial results from the effort to interest the government in the welfare of the cotton and cotton products enterprises of the South.

In the party were Jo W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex.; Joseph D. Dawson, of Houston, Tex.; C. H. Bencini, of Brownwood, Tex.; Fielding Wallace, of Augusta, Ga.; L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. Fred Brown, of Anderson, S. C.; Eristo Ashcraft, of Florence, Ala., and President J. C. Hamilton, of Baton Rouge, La.

Some of the good effects hoped for are a better understanding of the needs of the South and especially of the cotton and cotton products industries, and adjustment of the tariff conditions as applied to Germany and Austria-Hungary and possibly to other European countries, a reduction of the tariff duty on press cloth, a commission to travel abroad and exploit the cotton and cotton oil commodities of America and Government experiment into the value of cottonseed products as food for human beings.

The agitation and the conference have come about as a result of discussion in the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and extensive correspondence through the secretary of the organization, Major Robert Gibson, of Dallas, Tex. Speaking of the Washington conferences, Mr. Allison says:

Results of the Work.

"There are four or five things that threaten the prosperity of the cotton oil trade and seemed to demand prompt attention on the part of the people concerned to prevent the languishing of a Southern industry. This is one industry which has assumed large proportions without any sort of protection or assistance from the government and has developed without nurture of the tariff nor coddling of the authorities at Washington. But some of the difficulties it was soon evident, must be reached by effort of the interstate association through the halls of Congress or in the departments.

"But a little time ago it was threatened that Germany and Austria-Hungary would collect the maximum tariff rates upon cotton and cotton oil products from America. Up to this time they had collected on cotton oil only about 6c. per gallon impost, though the maximum that can be collected under the present tariff laws of those countries is 30c. In Germany the agrarian element has demanded an increase in the duty on sundry American farming products and the Reichstag was actually at work to that end. Austria will follow what Germany does and likely other European countries will. Such an increase as the rise to the maximum will mean the cutting off of the oil trade, which, to the port of Trieste, Austria, alone amounts to 100,000 barrels and more annually. These countries have a trade that we need and an influence that we can not afford to alienate. Germany, as an extreme limit for the present convention, has set June, 1907. We hope by that time to arrange a new treaty or effect reciprocal relations as favorable as these we now enjoy.

"A second thing that stirred the cotton oil men was the fear of increased duty on press cloths. This is a matter of great importance to the oil industry. At present the only press cloth used is that made of camels' hair. There is no substitute. Cotton and horse hair have been tested with futile results. Formerly almost all of this was obtained from England. Now there are in the United States about

six mills which are making the camels' hair cloth and these have confined their prices to the sum demanded by the English mills for their make, with the added American tariff duty. And here is where the first differences have arisen. Paragraph 366 of the McKinley tariff says that all fabrics wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise specified herein, shall pay three times the list or wholesale price of such cloth and 50 per cent. ad valorem. This section further says that for purposes of tariff taxes the word wool shall include the wool of the sheep, the wool of the Angora goat and the hair of the camel.

"Section 431 of the McKinley tariff says that crinoline, hair seating and hair press cloth shall pay a duty of 20c. per square yard, or about 5c. per pound. If assessed under section 366 the duty will be 33c. per pound with the ad valorem 50 per cent. value tax adding about 40 more. Now some time ago the American manufacturers went before Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, a very clever gentleman and a smart one, and obtained from him in ex parte hearing an order admitting press cloth under section 366 of the McKinley act. The oil mill men claim that section 366 can apply 'where not otherwise mentioned' and that it is set aside by section 431, which specifies hair cloth for the lower duty. As camels' hair is the only material in this cloth it is claimed that this applies under its admission. This was the view taken by Senators Clay and Bacon, of Georgia, in Washington, who were interested in the matter by Fielding Wallace, of Augusta, before Secretary Shaw.

"The Secretary said candidly that he had never before had his attention called to section 431 and that if he had he certainly would not have made the order he did, applying section 366, and that he is disposed to set aside the order. But realizing the importance of the matter he did not like to make another ex parte decision. He set a hearing for Saturday. At that time President Hamilton had interested Senator Foster, of Louisiana, who appeared to take a hearty part in arguing the matter before the secretary. At that time, too, there appeared for the press cloth men, J. T. Perkins of Brooklyn and his attorney. Secretary Shaw expressed himself as feeling that he had not been fairly treated by the press cloth men in the former hearing: but realizing the weight attaching to the matter he suggested a test case to be taken up in the United States Court and passed up to the proper course.

"This is what we are preparing to do. We are bringing in three rolls of press cloth. This was landed at New York, but will be sent under bond to New Orleans. There we shall pay the higher duty and contest the case in the court. In due time it will reach the Secretary for his ruling. In this matter there is at stake some \$250,000 to \$300,000 to the people of the South. The Secretary said that the cause is just and that he should have made a ruling in the matter except that as an officer of the government, he always felt like ruling in the favor of the government. The tax, if collected, may be refunded with greater ease than it can be collected if once the goods have been admitted under a lower rate.

To Boom Cottonseed Products.

"Third in the things that interested our conference was a matter suggested by the late President McKinley in his last message and later on by President Roosevelt; that is, the sending of a special commissioner to exploit in foreign lands the manufactures and the farm products of America. This is the subject of three bills lately introduced in the Senate. One, by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, looks to the exploiting of cotton manufacturers in China, Japan and Asia generally. A second bill is that of Senator Overman, of South Carolina. It calls for an appropriation of \$10,000 and the appointment of a commission of five to travel for three years in foreign parts to exploit cotton and all cotton and cottonseed products. The third, introduced by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, in-

tended to take away all appearance and possibility of sectionalism, is more general. It calls for a commission to exploit all American products of the manufacturing establishments. We felt this to be especially important to the cotton oil industry, which has always been treated as a stepchild by the government and enjoyed none of her tender care and admonition. Cottonseed products have a very important place in the commerce of the country to-day and a special effort was made to impress the Senate with that fact. Yet it is jealousy between North and South, nowhere more evident than in Washington. Another reason is the severe opposition in some of the departments. Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor says that the government has already established his department for just two commissions doing the same thing. He addressed to the President a rather heated letter on this matter.

"Despairing of the success of any of these bills, the committee of mill men accepted the Secretary's view of the matter to a great extent. At the suggestion of Mr. Metcalf, I will write to him a letter explaining fully what the desires of the millers are in this matter of interesting other countries in the products and the Secretary promises that within three days from the receipt of the letter he will have dispatched copies of it and recommendations to the Consuls in all foreign countries. The sympathy of the President appears to be enlisted in this and he says that he will keep the President informed and in position to suggest.

"We have invited Secretary Wilson and Secretary Metcalf to meet us at the interstate convention at Atlanta, May 16 to 18, and while both have declined to be present because the session of Congress demands their presence in Washington, it is hoped that one of them or a representative of one of these departments will be on hand. If no other good comes of the matter, the committee has at least brought to the attention of the government the fact that a number of market commodities have been entirely neglected by the government and that the time is ripe for recognition and justice."

LOOKING INTO FEDERAL INSPECTION.

Officials of the Agricultural Department have recently been making a tour of inspection of various government-inspected packing plants, both for the purpose of discovering how many additional inspectors would be needed to cover the growing field, and to look into sensational newspaper stories of inadequate inspection at certain points. This committee consists of Dr. John A. Mohler, chief of the pathological department of the bureau of animal industry; R. P. Steddom, chief of the inspection division, and department solicitor McCabe, with several associate members of the Washington staff.

SWIFT PLANT FOR PACIFIC COAST.

It was reported this week that President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, was in Portland, Ore., looking for a location for a million dollar packing plant which the Swift interests contemplated erecting there in order to give them a central location from which to take care of the big Pacific Coast trade and the bigger prospective business with the Far East, Alaska, etc. Mr. Swift has made several visits to the coast during the last year, and it was said that plans for the new plant were about completed.

ICE DEALERS INDICTED.

Representatives of five of the largest ice companies of Toledo, O., have been indicted for alleged combination to advance prices.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

P. S. Cooper, of Mullins, S. C., wants prices on small cottonseed oil mill outfit.

Fire partially destroyed a storehouse of the United States Leather Company, at New Limerick, Me.

The Confluence Leather Company, of Somerset, Pa., has been dissolved by the courts on petition of the company.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company is to erect an addition to its plant at Greenwood, Miss., so as to increase the capacity just double.

August Voges, Alfred E. Seiler and George A. Donnelly have incorporated the Antiseptol Liquid Soap Company, of Chicago, Ill., with \$15,000 capital stock.

The board of directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have declared the regular dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable April 16.

The Bolen Oil Mills, of Liberty, S. C., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are F. A. Adden, president and treasurer, and G. E. Bolen, secretary.

The American Hide and Leather Company is building an addition to the one-story structure already built at Lowell, Mass. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

T. K. Jones and J. C. Sproggins have formed a partnership under the name of Jones & Sproggins, to establish an ice factory and cottonseed oil mill at Tuscumbia, Ala.

The Fox River Packing Company, of Aurora, Ill., has been incorporated to slaughter livestock, with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are John S. Sears, R. Y. Smith and Jessie Dyer.

H. G. Kimbler, C. K. Fraser, of Brooklyn, and S. A. Brown, of Plainfield, N. J., have incorporated the Germproof Refrigerating and Fertilizer Company, of Phenecia, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Canadian Packing Company, of London, Ont., it is reported, is to erect a packing plant at Port Huron, Mich., this move, it is alleged, being rendered necessary by the recent embargo on American hogs.

The Jefferson Fertilizer Company of Birmingham, Ala., has been organized with a capital stock of \$250,000, and J. G. Whitfield as president; J. W. Donnelly, vice-president, and H. B. Gray, secretary.

A large cotton oil mill recently reported is to be established at Huntsville, Ala. The company is to have a capital stock of \$75,000. It is proposed to have the mill ready for operation at the opening of the cotton season.

James S. Kirk & Company have filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Illinois, showing their capital stock as \$1,500,000 and the directors Edwin G. Holloway, George Schroeder and Jacob L. Oestman.

Plans have been completed and work is to commence on the new buildings of the Utah Packing Company at Salt Lake City, Utah. The initial cost of the packinghouse exclusive of the mechanical equipment, is to be around \$65,000.

The Columbus Manufacturing Company, of 193 Halsey street, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture soaps, etc. The capital stock is \$25,000, and Louis Bloomer, Solomon Halperin, of Newark, and George A. Martin, of Orange, N. J., are the incorporators.

The Easley Oil Mill Company, of Easley, S. C., has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 to operate a cottonseed oil mill, cotton gin and phosphate plant, by R. F. Smith, J. A. Robinson and others. The company has purchased and will operate the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company's plant.

The St. George Cotton Oil Company, St. George, S. C., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock, and will erect a 20-ton cottonseed oil mill. The incorporators are J. B. Johnston, J. H. Moore, W. B. Raysor, R. F. Collier and E. J. Dennis. Bids for the equipment of the mill will be received until March 29.

Like the Painter



who mixed his paint with brains, we build a good blower and then spare neither time or engineering experience in so applying it as to give the very best results.

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Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 510

The addresses of builders of 5 and 10 ton oil mill are wanted by John O. Moore & Bros., of Culverton, Ga.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—The firm of Jones & Sproggins has been organized to establish an ice plant and cottonseed oil mill.

Lenoir, N. C.—The erection of an ice plant is contemplated by the Citizens' Light and Power Company. Catalogues, prices, etc., are wanted on machinery.

Mineral, Va.—H. J. Van Deusen and others are contemplating the installation of an ice plant here. Information on machinery and equipment is wanted.

Benwood, W. Va.—The Benwood Brewing Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, has purchased a site and will commence the erection of a brewery with an annual capacity of 25,000 barrels.

Enid, Okla.—The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. E. Thompson, J. H. Taylor and J. E. Davies.

The General Engineering and Supply Company, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., wants a 10-ton ice plant; can system preferred.

NEW COTTON OIL RULES.

After a spirited contest before the New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers concerning the new commission rules, on the part of those people who are spasmodic traders in cottonseed oil and those who deal as commission merchants and brokers exclusively in the product, the latter element "won out." The new commission rules, therefore, as they were published in The National Provisioner about three weeks since, as then adopted by the cotton oil trade, but which needed the action of the Board of Managers, as had this week, will be in force April 1.

SWIFT MANAGER KILLED BY ENGINE.

Willis C. Crowell, manager of the Providence, R. I., branch of Swift & Company, was run over and fatally hurt by a railroad engine at Mansfield, Mass., one afternoon last week while waiting for a train. He was horribly mangled and died soon after in a Boston hospital.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., March 12, 1906. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., April 12, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during the year beginning July 1, 1906: McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Du Pont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperatures not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. All proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months, beginning July 1, 1906, will be received and opened at same time at Ethan Allen, Vt.; West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables), to be opened April 12, 1906," and must be addressed to Commissary at place to be supplied. H. B. Osgood, Col., Chief Commissary.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

New members: Clarence S. Betts, A. Gordon Hicks, W. A. Henson.

Visitors: W. N. Maxwell, Liverpool; S. A. Wetherbee, Mexico; S. D. Porter, E. F. Robinson, H. Stemper, C. L. Dougherty, Robt. Gordon, C. R. Dow, Chicago.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF TEXT BOOKS

We have a limited number of copies of our famous book

"The Manufacture of Sausages"

on hand, and we intend to close them out as quickly as possible. This book is the standard of the sausage trade

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 - XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

FLOOR A, PRODUCE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK

MODERN METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

The relative merits of cremation and reduction processes as applied to the disposal of garbage were recently discussed in The National Provisioner, together with a description of various methods of reducing and rendering garbage in order to get the most out of it. In this connection attention should also be called to another method, which is one of the most modern and economical ways of handling garbage.

By this method, which is now coming into very general use, cooking and pressing are entirely dispensed with. The crude garbage is delivered at once to a direct heat rotary blast dryer. The material is discharged thoroughly dry, the fine automatically separated from the coarse, which is delivered to a grinder. The dry tankage is then delivered to tanks, where it is treated by either the naphtha or the tetra-chloride of carbon process to extract the grease.

The advantage of this process will be at once appreciated on account of the small cost for the plant. Take a city that produces one hundred tons of crude garbage per day. Assume 80 per cent. water, 17 per cent. tankage and 3 per cent. grease. This would mean that one direct heat dryer would be required, and two naphtha tanks, for which purpose 50 h. p. would be ample.

In order to reduce this amount of garbage by the old system of cooking and pressing,

200 h. p. is required, six or eight digesters or cookers, and four or five presses. After cooking and pressing, the pressed tankage still carries from 3 to 5 per cent. grease, which means that the dry tankage still retains from 6 to 10 per cent. grease. By leaving this amount of grease in the tankage it reduces the analysis as well as causing the tankage to heat, and frequently brings about spontaneous combustion. By extracting the grease by naphtha it can be reduced to a fraction of one per cent. if desired, although usually it is not reduced lower than about one per cent. This can be done at a cost of not over three gallons of naphtha per ton of dry tankage.

This process has been tested and is declared to have been found to be far more economical than by cooking and pressing. It is being used by some of the largest cities in the country, and others, realizing the great advantages to be derived, are re-modeling their plants to handle the garbage in this way.

The method of handling garbage here described is that for which the American Process Company, 62 and 64 William street, New York, holds the patent rights and manufactures the machinery.

Many a man got a good job by using an inch on page 48.

OUR MEAT AND LIVESTOCK RIVALS

(Continued from last week.)

The frozen-meat industry of Argentina was inaugurated in 1883 by the River Plate Fresh Meat Company. During 1903 the three establishments in operation in Argentina handled the carcasses of 207,000 cattle and 3,428,000 sheep. On the establishment of the factories of the eight companies which were in the course of formation in 1903 the combined annual capacity of the Argentine frozen-meat industry will be 850,000 cattle and 12,000,000 sheep. On May 29, 1905, a meeting of the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, held in London, declared a dividend of 10 per cent., based on operations for the year ending April 30, 1905. The London market is one of the most important to the shippers of frozen meat from Argentina.

By far the largest part of the frozen-beef shipments from Argentina is consigned to the United Kingdom, but in 1903 the consignments to South Africa had increased greatly and amounted to 46,000,000 pounds, or about one-fourth of the total exports from Argentina.

Jerked Beef for South American Markets.

Jerked beef, or rough dried beef, produced in Argentina, is intended mostly for home consumption and for export to other South American countries, chiefly to Brazil and across the river to Uruguay. Since the rise of the frozen-meat industry the higher price of cattle has increased the cost of producing jerked beef. The exports of jerked beef from Argentina declined considerably during the nine years ending with 1902, the quantity exported in 1895 being 121,000,000 pounds, and in 1904 only 26,000,000 pounds.

The number of cattle slaughtered by the jerked-beef factories during the five years ending with 1902 was: 1899, 315,400 head;

1898, 340,100 head; 1900, 320,400 head; 1901, 403,000 head; 1902, 253,100 head.

Tallow and fat constitute one of the most important of packinghouse products exported from Argentina. Their value in 1904 was \$4,000,000. Among other important packinghouse products exported are meat extract, valued in 1904 at \$400,000; frozen meat, other than beef and mutton, valued at \$300,000; preserved meat, \$200,000; tongues, \$200,000; and intestines, \$100,000.

Comparative exports of meat animals and packinghouse products from Argentina for the years 1895 and 1904, indicating the trend of the traffic, were as follows:

	Amount.	1895.		1904.	
		Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Cattle, head.....	408,126	\$6,758,117	129,275	\$2,752,971	
Hogs, head.....	5,572	59,483	73	1,057	
Sheep, head.....	429,949	1,247,103	28,128	82,241	
Beef, frozen, lbs.....	3,498,870	61,260	215,489,000	9,432,252	
Beef, jerked, lbs.....	121,450,000	4,077,529	25,851,000	1,343,213	
Meat, frozen, N. E. S., lbs.....	888,460	15,556	9,235,000	262,777	
Meat, preserved, lbs.....	2,035,424	89,094	5,355,000	234,361	
Mutton, frozen, lbs.....	92,334,000	1,616,638	195,365,000	6,841,162	
Tongues, lbs.....	1,755,717	153,349	1,392,602	182,771	
Meat extract, lbs.....	328,173	201,105	456,564	399,691	
Tallow, pressed, lbs.....	18,929	580	187,373	5,742	
Tallow and fat, melted, lbs.....	89,481,000	3,674,480	80,070,000	3,871,660	
Oils, animal, lbs.....	945,663	33,067	428,938	20,097	
Blood, dried, lbs.....	3,086,000	67,541	2,557,000	55,953	
Bones, tons.....	43,565	477,875	25,036	243,418	
Cracklings, lbs.....	1,524,963	30,038	2,385,044	52,200	
Hoofs, lbs.....	1,336,151	8,773	2,126,137	11,633	
Horns, tons.....	2,514	123,236	1,806	148,668	
Intestines, dried and salted, lbs...	991,028	21,120	13,673,247	105,325	
Total meat animals.....		8,064,703		2,836,269	
Total packinghouse products.....		10,681,515		23,215,637	

(To be continued.)

HAZY OUTLOOK FOR FOOD BILL.

Advocates of the Heyburn-Hepburn food bill in Congress do not appear to be enthusiastic over chances for its passage at this session. It is now resting in the House after having passed the Senate, and is awaiting agreement between the two bodies as to its form. A recent Washington dispatch says:

Since the hearings were begun before the house committee, the feeling of doubt regarding the fate of the measure at this session of Congress has grown rather than diminished. The overwhelming vote by which the measure was passed in the Senate, after a notable debate, led many persons to believe that the passage of the bill through the house would be secured without much difficulty. It has become evident, however, that members of the house are more closely affected by the interests concerned in the pure food bill than are the members of the senate, and that the influence of many powerful constituencies, distributed throughout the country in as many different congress districts, may be sufficient to cause the defeat of the measure.

The bill has encountered some objections which are based on a broader ground than the purposes of the particular measure under discussion. It is held that the federal government is making a mistake to attempt a regulation of so many private interests and industries, and that the paternalistic tendencies of the pending bill are objectionable. Freedom to the individual, whether a capitalist or a day laborer, is a part of the doctrine of those raising these objections.

Another factor which is proving to be a real obstacle to the success of the bill is the feeling, entertained by many members of Congress, that the evils of adulteration and misbranding are in many cases more imaginary than real. The direct issue has been raised in some cases by the manufacturers as to the injurious effects of a certain coloring matter or a certain preservative. The testimony of the government scientists has been disputed in several instances, and has been sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of some representatives.

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BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
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 East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
 East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

MOVING LIVE STOCK TO MARKET.

As the live stock trade has developed, improved forms of stock cars have been designed. One of the most common forms for shipping cattle has open-barred sides with hay racks and iron water troughs which rest in a horizontal position to hold water or feed, or which may be shifted to the side of the car in an inverted position for cleaning. These troughs usually get out of condition with extended service, owing to the rough usage naturally to be expected from cattle that are frequently wild and rough. Another and still more improved type of stock car is the palace horse car. Air brakes are gen-

erally provided on all the cars to-day and are in use in through service. The average inside length of stock cars is about 34 feet, and the average holding capacity 18 to 22 horses, 18 to 20 cattle, 70 to 90 hogs in a single decker, or 100 to 150 in a double decker, and about 200 to 250 sheep in a double decker car. Of Western lambs even more may be carried. Hogs and sheep have sufficient space for lying down, but cattle and horses are expected to stand during transportation.

On long journeys horses and cattle are usually side-tracked at some local yards, where exercise and feed and water are given and several hours' rest is provided.

They are then reloaded and the journey proceeds. This, however, is not the practice in a 24-hour run to market. Some of the railroads that do a large business in transporting sheep from the far West to Chicago, Kansas City and other big markets, unload the stock at feeding yards 40 miles or so from Chicago and feed for a while until the sheep get well rested from the long journey and are in improved flesh; then they are taken to market in the most salable and killable shape. Yards accommodating many thousands of sheep are maintained near Chicago and other big Western markets for this purpose alone.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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DR. J. H. SENNER.....*President and Editor*

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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THE CHICAGO TRIAL

We must go back to the President's famous speech at Chautauqua in August, 1905, to see the recent packers' trial at Chicago in its proper light. The President stated at that time: "It has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency." He further stated: "Some great corporations resort to every technical expedient to render enforcement of the law impossible."

Now, what have the facts shown in the trial at Chicago? There is a law, clear-cut as any on our statute books, section 6 of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act, providing that "no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said commission, or in obedience to its subpoena."

The government resorted "to every technical expedient to render enforcement of the law impossible." It raised the "technical" questions whether or not an express promise was made by Commissioner Garfield, whether

or not compulsion was used and how far, whether or not subpoenas were served and how, and so on for weeks and weeks. Finally, the distinguished Attorney-General himself not only attended to a large part of the work at the trial, but personally assumed the pleading in order to impress judge and jury with the intentions of the government. A more flippant, more technical, more stogy pleading was seldom heard in court than that of the head of the Department of Justice.

The packers' counsel very properly brought the President's own letter and statement into the trial. The Chief Executive of the nation cannot complain. It was his own provocation, his absolutely self-willed identification with the prosecution of the individual "certain of the beef packers." The verdict of the court is a distinct refusal of the judiciary to be commanded or influenced by a strenuous Executive.

THE CHICAGO VERDICT

Our contemporaries of the daily press who had ridiculed the packers' plea of immunity were naturally surprised by the decision rendered in Chicago by a judge whose learning and impartiality stand above any and all suspicion or criticism. The National Provisioner alone of all publications appeared to have had the proper and correct understanding of the weight of the immunity plea. It is especially gratifying to The National Provisioner that the verdict was based on the very same line of argument which we set forth more than four months ago, and which we have consistently maintained ever since, notwithstanding all hysterical attempts of the government to befog the statute creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and notwithstanding the general misconception of the recent ruling of the Supreme Court in the tobacco and paper cases.

The government signally failed in the attempt to hold the individual packers criminally responsible for alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce Law. The indicted corporations, if found guilty at any trial, are not to be exempt from punishment, and justly so. What we strongly objected to, and what the court decided to have been wrong, was the attempt of two departments of the government, which had joined hands for that purpose, to treat as criminals the very same individuals who, under the law, furnished to one of the two departments all information for the very remedial legislation for which that department had been but recently created. The verdict of the Federal Court at Chicago, instead of being objected to by the Bureau of Corporations, ought to be accepted by it as a life-saver. It will be enabled from now on to search with success for such information, for the

gathering of which it had been created, with the express proviso of immunity to witnesses. Any possibility of further use of the agents of the Bureau of Corporations as detectives or constables by the Department of Justice would have effectively ruined all usefulness of that important bureau.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Representatives of the cottonseed oil and products industries have been in Washington off and on ever since the opening of the present session of Congress, doing what they could to attract the attention of our national legislators to what has been, at Washington, a very much neglected industry. A committee has been there pressing for a hearing on several points, details of which were set forth in the columns of The National Provisioner recently. The chief chance to score a point is in connection with proposed measures for a government cotton commission. The cottonseed people want cottonseed products included in the scope of this proposed work, and their desire should be granted. They stand a better chance of success in this direction than when they ask Congress for measures of relief which involve tariff reform or the repeal of the anti-oleomargarine law. In these latter instances the "stand-patters" and the dairy lobby are too strong for them, and will continue to hold the advantage until cottonseed interests of every sort realize the wisdom of preserving a united front and of making themselves, too, a power at Washington. As long as crushers, for example, fail to give their national association support, how can they expect any results beneficial to them?

STEALING OUR THUNDER

During the past year there have been several Japanese in this country investigating the packinghouse and cottonseed oil industries. They have visited plants in various sections of the country and have not hesitated to ask for unlimited courtesies and information. Bret Harte's remarks about the "Chink,"

"For ways that are dark

And tricks that are vain."

might well be applied to these Japs, who with "a smile that is childlike and bland" want to know all the minutest details of one's private business. And they learn much, too, that they should not, simply because they do not appear to have sense enough to carry it away. That they are about as bright, however, as any set of men on earth has been amply demonstrated by recent events.

Packers and cottonseed mill men and refiners would do well to remember that what these nosing Japs learn will mean just so much off of our prospective Oriental trade.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TESTS FOR FATS AND OILS.

By L. M. Tolman.

(Concluded.)

The cloud test is given by Dr. Manns as follows:

1. The oil must be perfectly dry, because the presence of moisture will produce a turbidity before the clouding point is reached.

2. The oil must be heated to 150° C. over a free flame, immediately before making the test.

3. There must not be too much discrepancy between the temperature of the bath and the clouding point of the oil. An oil that will cloud at the temperature of hydrant water should be tested in a bath of that temperature. An oil that will cloud in a mixture of ice and water should be tested in such a bath. An oil that will not cloud in a bath of ice and water must be tested in a bath of salt, ice and water.

The test is conducted as follows: The oil is heated in a porcelain casserole over a free flame to 150° C., stirring with the thermometer. As soon as it can be done with safety, the oil is transferred to a 4-ounce bottle, which must be perfectly dry. One and one-half ounces of the oil is sufficient for the test. A dry Fahrenheit thermometer is placed in the oil, and the bottle is then cooled by immersion in a suitable bath. The oil is constantly stirred with the thermometer, taking care not to remove the thermometer from the oil at any time during the test, so as to avoid stirring air bubbles into the oil. The bottle is frequently removed from the bath for a few moments. The oil must not be allowed to chill on the sides and bottom of the bottle. This is effected by constant and vigorous stirring with the thermometer. As soon as the first permanent cloud shows in the body of the oil, the temperature at which this cloud occurs is noted.

With care, results concordant with 1° F. can be obtained by this method. The Fahrenheit thermometer is used merely because it has become customary to report results in degrees Fahrenheit.

The oil must be tested within a short time after heating to 150° C., and a retest must always be preceded by a reheating to that temperature. The cloud point should be approached as quickly as possible, yet not so fast that the oil is frozen on the sides or bottom of the bottle before the cloud test is reached.

This method seems to be entirely satisfactory, except that the drying would not be legitimate when the test is used on salad oils, as moisture would affect the clearness of these oils as much as crystallized fats. If the cloud test, as given by Dr. Manns, can be substituted in the testing of salad oils for the test as given by the New York Produce Exchange, it would be a great saving of time. It seems to the referee that a method in which the oil is allowed to remain perfectly quiet can never be satisfactory.

To sum up, it appears from the correspondence that it is practically agreed that the cloud test and the cold test represent different methods and do not furnish the same information, but, as Dr. Dudley says, there is need for both tests; also, that the cloud test is suitable for salad oils and for testing lubricating oils when the temperature at which they cloud is desired, and that some modification of the flowing test must be used for testing lubricating oils. The work thus separates itself into two parts—first, a study of a method for lubricating oils, and, second, a method for salad oils.

As a basis, however, the following method for the cold test is offered as a starting point. This is practically the one used by J. P. Mill-

wood, with a few added details suggested by the experience of others.

Warm the oil until all the stearin is dissolved and filter, through several thicknesses of filter paper, into a dry 4-ounce wide-mouth bottle, 1½ ounces of the oil to be tested; place in a freezing mixture and stir until the oil becomes solid, then cork and leave for one hour in the freezing mixture. Take the bottle from the freezing mixture, wipe it dry, and place in a holder of ordinary magnesia, asbestos pipe covering, or any suitable holder which will insulate the sides of the bottle. The frozen oil is broken up and well stirred with the special cold-test thermometer previously described, and at every degree rise in the temperature the bottle is inverted; continue till the oil will run to the other end of the bottle. The temperature registered at this stage is to be considered the cold test.

The questions at issue on lubricating oils are:

1. Method to be used: (a) A flowing test? (b) A clouding test? 2. Preparation of oil for analysis: (a) Shall it be dried, and how? (b) Shall it be filtered? 3. Method of cooling: (a) Shall it be stirred until solid? (b) Shall it stand a definite time; and if so, how long? 4. Method of melting: (a) Shall it be allowed to warm up at room temperature? (b) Shall it be warmed up in a bath?

As regards salad oils: Can the cloud test be used for the testing of salad oils such as winter cottonseed oil?

Co-operative work along the following lines is requested for the purpose of answering the questions enumerated above:

A number of samples of oil will be sent out by the referee to the various chemists to be tested—

1. By the method in use in the respective laboratories.
2. By the cloud test as given by Dr. Manns.
3. By the cold test of the Pennsylvania Railroad as modified by Millwood.
4. In regard to the other points at issue as far as is practicable.

Report of the results should be sent to the referee as soon as possible, as this is only a preliminary investigation. In the report make any suggestions or criticisms that may seem pertinent.

DYEING WOOL AND LIKE FIBRES.

By treating purified wool with sulphuric acid, and afterwards washing with water, the affinity of the fibre for basic dyestuffs is considerably diminished, while its affinity for acid dyestuffs from a neutral bath is increased if hot water be used for washing, the affinity of wool which has been previously treated with alcoholic sulphuric acid is rather greater for basic dyestuffs than when cold water is used for the washing, while if the wool has been previously treated with aqueous sulphuric acid the reverse is the case. The affinity of wool for acid dyestuffs is considerably increased by washing with hot water, after treatment either with aqueous or alcoholic sulphuric acid. The behavior of hydrochloric acid is quite analogous to that of sulphuric acid. Wool treated with acetic acid and then thoroughly washed behaves exactly like the untreated fibre. Wool treated with tartaric acid, and subsequently washed, is dyed both by basic and acid dyestuffs from a neutral bath. On boiling wool for one hour with an aqueous solution of aluminum sulphate, dilute sulphuric acid, or

water the wool undergoes a considerable loss of weight, due to partial hydrolysis with the formation of soluble amino-acids.

SULPHURIC ACID CHAMBERS.

The Abraham circulation of acid mists in acid chambers, appealed to so strongly by Hartman and Benker, no doubt exists; but whether, even in an oblong chamber, it is the dominant motion of the gases is very doubtful, and it may be considered that the undirected whirls observed in a glass model by Porter represent much more nearly the actual state of things. It is considered that in a tangential chamber the Abraham circulation must be practically nonexistent, or there could not be the distribution of temperature observed. Even did it exist, the resulting cooling by the air-cooled outer walls of the chamber would be quite inadequate to remove the amount of heat required to keep the temperature down to the proper optimum, with such intense working as exists in the modern tangential chamber. The tangential chamber can be made relatively higher than the oblong one, and the advantage of height has nothing to do with the Abraham circulation, but arises from the fact that the condensed droplets of acid have further to fall through the mist in the chamber, and thus in part aid in the condensation of the acid vapors, and in part help the reaction by change of temperature and by aiding the mixture of the gases and the mist. According to Lunge there are two reactions concerned, each of these has its independent "temperature-optimum," and hence temperature changes through ranges embracing both of these optima will forward the reaction. Height must be of especial value where water-spray is fed into the chamber; but here also extreme fineness of division of the spray is important.

A NEW METHOD OF TANNING.

According to the French patent No. 350,242, hides are soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate of 10 degrees B. for three to six hours. After washing with water they are allowed to remain for five hours in a bath of caustic soda the strength of which may vary from 2 degrees to 30 degrees B. From this they are transferred to a bath of hydrochloric acid (1 to 5 degrees B.) in which they remain for two hours. Finally the hides are washed and the beam work finished in the usual way. The tannage consists of a special bath of sodium or ammonium sulphocinoleate (2 to 30 per cent.) and sumach extract, or similar tanning material (2 to 50 per cent.) The strength of this bath is gradually raised from 4 degrees B. to 30 to 40 degrees B.

CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE.



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md. 332 to 342 N. Holliday St.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR.

The Common Sense Rat Exterminator, for which Hellriegel & Company, Buffalo, N. Y., are now sole agents, should be of interest to every provision merchant. The damage and loss caused by rats and mice in the provision trades alone will reach into the millions of dollars annually, all of which could be prevented by the judicious and timely use of Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

This preparation is said to be the only successful poison ever invented, because it is greedily devoured by the rats and is infallible. Owing to its peculiar composition, rats will not die in the building but seek the air, where they expire. However, should any vermin die within the buildings, no disagreeable results will follow, because the Common Sense Exterminator embalms the bodies and effectually prevents decomposition.

During the past two years the British Government has purchased over fifty tons of Common Sense Rat Exterminators for use in India, the government supplying this poison free to the inhabitants in an effort to expunge the plague of rats overrunning the East Indies. That this article was selected by the British Government above all other preparations is alone proof of its great efficiency.

The following letters received from prominent merchants who have used this article may be of interest:

Dear Sirs—In regard to work done for us in exterminating rats and roaches in our 33rd street building, we esteem it a pleasure to be able to say that you have been entirely successful in removing the pests from our building, which for 15 years have caused us great loss and annoyance. Others have tried and failed of success in abating the nuisance.

The work done by your man, and your method of destroying the pests, has not caused us the slightest inconvenience or offensive odors that is so common in the uses of poison. We wish you equal success with others as you have had with us.

Yours very truly,
ROHE & BRO.

New York City.

Dear Sirs—Replying to your favor of the 2nd inst., we have used the Common Sense Rat Exterminator. It was the best we have ever had, and we have never detected any disagreeable odor from rats poisoned by it, so we presume it is as the makers guarantee.

Yours truly,
GEO. MATTHEWS & CO., Limited.
Hull, Eng.

We have been users of the Common Sense Exterminator for the last three years, and consider it the best we ever had, and can highly recommend it to any one. In one night alone we destroyed 40 rats with it.

INGERSOLL PACKING CO.
Ingersoll, Ont.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator is fully guaranteed by the general agents, and the trade is urged to send its orders to Hellriegel & Company, Buffalo, in the full assurance that they will be benefited by an intelligent use of this remarkable preparation.

Whether you are an expert in search of a position or a manager looking for an experienced superintendent or foreman, it will pay you to make your wants known through the "Wanted" department on page 48.

VOGT ICE MACHINERY ORDERS.

Following are some recent orders for refrigerating and ice-making machinery filed by the Henry Vogt Machine Company, Louisville, Ky.:

Sikeston Ice, Light & Power Company, Sikeston, Mo., 10-ton ice making machine, together with a water tower and tank for their water works system and special boilers.

Smith Ice Plant, Owensboro, Ky., 50-ton refrigerating machine.

Citizens' Ice & Cold Storage Company, Vincennes, Ind., 80-ton machine to be in operation April 15.

John M. Cochran, Rising Sun, Ind., 8-ton ice making machine.

North Side Ice & Coal Company, Knoxville, Tenn., is improving its plant and has bought the necessary additional machinery from Henry Vogt Machine Company.

Bradas & Gheens, Louisville, Ky., candy factory, 8-ton refrigerating machine.

The New Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., ice making plant, 10 tons capacity.

National Ice Cream Company, Louisville, Ky., 100-ton machine.

Hickman Ice & Coal Company, Hickman, Ky., 15-ton ice making machine.

Independent Ice Company, Richmond, Ind., doubled capacity of plant; order for necessary ice machinery, boilers, etc., with Henry Vogt Machine Company, Louisville, Ky.

Mexico Crystal Ice Company, Mexico, Mo., 20-ton machine added to their present plant.

Lawrenceburg Electric Light Company, Lawrenceburg, Ky., added 10-ton refrigerating machine to present plant.

Lucedale Manufacturing Company, Lucedale, Miss., 10-ton ice making machine.

Consumers' Ice & Storage Company, Paducah, Ky., 100-ton refrigerating machine to be in operation June 1st.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky., will equip their office building and union depot with 8-ton refrigerating machine.

T. B. Robertson and H. D. Jenkins, Macon, Miss., 10-ton ice making machine.

The Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan., increasing plant; necessary machinery from Henry Vogt Machine Company.

Columbus Ice Company, Columbus, Ind., remodeling plant and adding new 40-ton ice making machine.

BIG ECONOMIZER INSTALLATION.

In the new power house of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York City, the 26,000 horse-power of boilers now installed are soon to be equipped with economizers built by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass. The 28 economizers will contain 7,840 pipes, having an aggregate length of nearly fifteen miles. They will increase the heating surface of the plant about 25 per cent. and store 265 tons of hot water or 18 per cent. of the volumetric capacity of the boilers. It is estimated that the saving due to the utiliza-

tion of heat in the waste gases will average more than 10 per cent. for the whole 24 hours. This figure will be greatly exceeded while the load is at a maximum, at which time the heat will be utilized which was previously stored while the fires were banked. The remarkable efficiency is due largely to the staggered arrangement of the economizer pipes, found only in the Sturtevant type, which break up the currents of hot gases and cause them to deliver the maximum amount of heat to the water.

METAL LOCKERS TO ORDER.

In any manufacturing plant or business house where there are large numbers of people employed the locker room is one of the modern necessities, and the sanitary, fire-proof, thief-proof metal locker is the necessity. Merritt & Company of Philadelphia have long taken the lead in this line, and their lockers are familiar parts of the equipment of pretty nearly every packing plant in the country. Last month they closed an order for 950 metal lockers of a certain special construction for Swift & Company's St. Joseph, Mo., plant. This order is being delivered this week, which indicates the celerity with which this firm fills its orders, even where special construction is required. This is quick delivery, particularly when it is known that this firm has orders for about 6,000 lockers in its factory at all times. The Merritt lockers and the merits of their construction are too well known to need repetition here.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION IN FRANCE.

In reporting on the French fishing industry Consul Jackson, of La Rochelle, France, states that on account of its steady increase the manufacture of ice in La Rochelle has become an important consideration. The most important ice plant produces 40 tons per day and there are three others of varying capacity. The system employed is that by which sulphurous acid is used. The appearance of ice for industrial requirements has naturally suggested its use for domestic purposes. Several attempts to make ice boxes or refrigerators have been more or less unsuccessful. In one instance a family imported a refrigerator direct from New York. The manufacturers of ice in La Rochelle are: Madame Bernardin, Rue de la Chaine; Mr. Cordebart, Quai du Carénage; La Glacière Française, 54 Cours des Dames. A possible agent for American refrigerators is Emile Marga, 39 bis, Rue de la Pépinière, La Rochelle.



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IN EVERY SHOP
**DIXON'S GRAPHITE
PIPE JOINT COMPOUND.**
Send For Booklet and Free Sample.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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With Formaldehyde Solution**
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION



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Every fibre of Giant Insulating Papers is saturated with the celebrated Giant Water-proof Compound, manufactured solely by us, which renders the Papers absolutely moisture-tight. They contain no pin-holes and are perfectly air-tight. Are and have been for eighteen years recognized as the standard of cold storage insulation.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

SHOPS: ARLINGTON, MASS.
HUDSON, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE
HUDSON, NEW YORK

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS.

**GIFFORD'S ELEVATORS
AND CONVEYORS**

SEND FOR CATALOGUES



NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wichita, Tex.—The Wichita Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Barron, Wis.—The Barron Co-operative Creamery has increased its capital stock from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Opelika, Ala.—The Renfer Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Meadville, Pa.—The Crawford Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by F. M. Brown and others.

Woneoc, Wis.—A number of farmers of this district are organizing a company capitalized for \$3,500, for the erection of a creamery.

Westerville, O.—The Westerville Creamery Company has been incorporated by R. R. Johnston and others. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Barberton, O.—A company is being organized for the establishment of an ice-plant. The capital stock is to be \$25,000. The incorporators are all of this place.

Stadth, Wis.—The Clover Leaf Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Herbert P. Ernsberger, L. De Forest and Claude Z. Luse.

El Campo, Tex.—The El Campo Light, Ice and Water Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. L. Correll, J. W. Leech, W. E. Franz and others.

Strasburg, Va.—The Strasburg Orchard and Produce Company is being organized with a capital stock of from \$10,000 to \$50,000. It is the intention to erect a modern cold storage plant.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Interurban Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$110,000 by J. S. Moriarty, of Home Crest, and Henry Bonawitz and J. A. Collett, of Brooklyn.

Detroit, Mich.—Articles of association have been filed by the Merchants' Cold Storage Company, capitalized at \$300,000. The stockholders are William F. Cochran, William M. Payne and Henry H. Brigham.

Phoenicia, N. Y.—The Germproof Refrigerating and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by H. G. Kimbler, C. K. Fraser, of Brooklyn, and S. A. Brown, Plainfield, N. J.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The New England Dairy Supply Company has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock by Stephen A. Hickox, Joseph W. Kirchner, Wesley B. Barton, Ambrose Clagher and Chester Huntington.

Newport, R. I.—The Edward A. Brown Company has been incorporated, to transact a market and general cold storage business. The incorporators are Edward A. Brown, Thomas J. Murphy and Margaret Carroll.

Portland, Me.—The Oak Grove Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to maintain restaurants and creameries. The incorporators are H. I. Cram, A. E. Pine and Frederick Hale, all of Portland.

Loveland, W. Va.—The Citizens' Brewing Company has been chartered to erect and operate a brewery, with a capital stock of \$200,000, by Peter Lasch, Hiram Jeater, S. D. Hughes, John W. Luther and George S. Eberts, all of Wheeling.

NEPONSET INSULATING PAPER
A MODERN REQUISITE FOR GOOD INSULATION
USED BY YOUR FOREFATHERS
F. W. BIRD & SON
MAKERS ESTABLISHED 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
NEW YORK CHICAGO WASHINGTON
CANADIAN OFFICE AND FACTORY
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Muncie, Ind.—The Muncie Ice and Coal Company has filed articles of incorporation to manufacture ice and sell coal. The directors are Cary Franklin, Julius A. Heinsohn, James O. Gartin, Walter L. Nelson and Marion D. Baxla and the capital stock is \$40,000.

ICE NOTES.

Yorktown, Tex.—Koenig & Son are to erect an ice plant here.

Berkley, Va.—An ice plant is to be erected by J. R. Williams.

Trenton, Tenn.—B. M. Johnston will install a 15-ton ice machine at his plant.

Christianburg, Va.—Rigby & Son will install an ice and cold storage plant here.

Morrison, Ill.—Perault & Son are contemplating the establishment of an ice plant.

Bernidji, Minn.—The North Trade Company of St. Paul will erect a cold storage plant here.

Aline, Okla.—J. Hartshorne and George Graham are contemplating the erection of an ice plant.

Francesville, Ind.—The creamery building, owned by William Russell, was destroyed by fire on March 14.

Davenport, Ia.—The A. Wood Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Tarrs, Pa.—The Union Brewing Company has begun the erection of a large ice plant adjoining its brewery.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Beatrice Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Pt. Huron, Mich.—The Empire Produce Company will erect a cold storage plant, in connection with its present building.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Delaware Storage and Freezing Company will erect a new storage and boiler house, to cost \$5,000.

Cumberland, Md.—F. C. Blaut's Sons will commence the erection of a cold storage plant at North Mechanic and Valley streets.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Ice and Cold Storage Company will construct a 40-ton ice plant, work to commence at once.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The North Fort Worth Ice and Cold Storage Company has commenced doubling the capacity of its cold storage plant.

Lansing, Mich.—The Lansing Pure Ice Co. will commence erection of an ice plant. It is expected to have it in operation by June 1st. Thomas Ellis is president of the company.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Hygeia Ice Company, recently incorporated, has secured land opposite the D. L. & W. Railroad, on which it will commence the erection of a three-story ice plant.

Arverne, N. Y.—The Arverne Hygeia Ice Company is to erect a large addition to its plant at Rockaway Beach. The new building will be 125 x 18 feet and will be used as a storage house.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Warehouse Company will erect a six-story cold storage plant to cost around \$220,000. The structure will be 100 x 171 feet, and work on the erection is to commence within a short time.

PRESERVATION OF FISH BY FREEZING.

By Karl Wegemann.*

(Continued from last week.)

In freezing fish, as in the preservation of all food products, the closest attention must be given to the preparation and care of the fish to be frozen. Almost all sea fish on the Atlantic coast are caught in pound nets, with the exception of bluefish, which are caught from dories with hook and line. The fish caught in pound nets are landed on the beach in net boats, where they are barreled, iced and shipped to the market, or they are placed in fish baskets and carted to the freezer. The fish caught by hook and line are either landed on the beach and similarly handled or are more often taken on board a fishing smack direct to the market.

Care should be taken when handling the fish, either into baskets or barrels, to keep them free from bruises or blood marks. This part of the work, as well as the splitting and gutting, is done by the fishermen and unless proper care is taken by them to keep the fish in good condition, no freezer superintendent or manager can turn out a really high grade frozen product. The following fish are generally delivered to the freezer split and gutted: Bluefish, weakfish, bonita, codfish, ling and halibut. Those generally frozen round are sea bass, splace, flat fish, butter fish, Spanish mackerel, sheephead, Boston mackerel, whiting and porgies.

Handling at the Freezer.

Upon receipt at the freezer the fish should be carefully dumped from the baskets into the washing trough, which is located as previously described. The washing trough should be supplied with a good stream of clear fresh water and the fish should be washed by passing them from compartment to compartment against the current of the incoming fresh supply of water, so that the fish will be thoroughly cleansed by the time they arrive at the opposite end of the trough. Here the fish are sorted and panned, according to size and kind, and passed directly into the sharp freezer through a narrow aperture, where the pans are placed on the freezing coils.

The appearance of fish after freezing is greatly improved by grading them carefully according to size and laying them evenly in the pans. Blue and weak fish, when split and gutted, are panned belly down. In fact, all fish which are split and gutted are panned belly down, so that the water will readily drain out of the stomach cavity. In Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia, weak fish, better known as sea trout, are frozen round with belly up. Sea bass are always frozen round with belly up. Splace and flat fish are panned flat and frozen round. Butterfish are panned either back or belly down. Few Spanish mackerel are frozen, as they almost always command a high price and a ready market for hotel consumption. Sheephead are seldom frozen for the same reasons. Boston mackerel is generally wrapped separately in parchment paper, frozen round, and sold to the fancy trade. Codfish and ling are panned belly down. Whiting, belly up and porgies flat. Menhaden or moss bunkers are frozen in baskets by the fishermen and used for bait when live bait is scarce. Some freezers located in or near large

*From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



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The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

cities make a specialty of freezing shad roes and soft shell crabs, which are held in the freezers until out of season and then sold to the hotel, and fancy trade.

When panning, the fish should be placed so as to make a neat and compact package entirely filling the pan. Generally, after twenty-four hours in the sharp freezer, the fish in the pans are frozen into a solid block. Pan and fish are then taken to the glazing room and dipped together into the melting tub. The water, though cold, is still warm enough to loosen the pan from the fish. From the melting tub, the pan is passed to the knocking block where a blow on the corner releases the fish from the pan. The block of frozen fish is then passed through the water in the glazer and receives its final coat of protective ice.

The fish are then placed in the storage rooms, piled in tiers, as shown in the accompanying cut, and boxed when the first opportunity offers. The storage man generally supplies the boxes and packs the fish in them for a fixed price for the season, besides freezing the fish. In fact, the storage man takes the fish from the wagon, freezes and prepares them for market and delivers them boxed, weighed and marked to the express or truck man.

The sooner the fish are boxed after leaving the glazer the better, as evaporation of the ice coat begins immediately upon entering the storage rooms. The boxes should be set on strips three or four inches deep to keep them from direct contact with the floor, so that the cold air can get underneath. Strips one or two inches thick should be laid between the boxes as they are tiered up for the same reason. No forced air circulation should, however, be resorted to, as the evaporation of the protective coating of ice takes place all too soon.

In a new storage house sample boxes of fish should be examined every month to ascertain

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE B. BOWNE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMMONIA CO.**OF PHILADELPHIA**

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS**STRICTLY PURE AND DRY****For Refrigerating and Ice Making**

Established
as the
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Pamphlets
free in
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Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 250 West Third St., McHugh's Express.
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. O. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuib & Son.

SHEET CORK INSULATION

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The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
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how they are keeping and if there is any sign of drying at the nose, they should be reglazed immediately. Usually drying at the nose will be found after from four to five months' storage. Some of the large freezers in the interior make it a practice to reglaze all the fish before shipment. All fish deteriorate to some extent

The loss in quality during storage is principally due to evaporation of the oils in the fish, hence the careful watch required to keep the fish well glazed. The evaporation of the ice coating begins as soon as the fish are placed in cold store. This evaporation proceeds at the low temperature of the freezer just the

flavor and texture. The loss due to shrinkage by evaporation, under the usual conditions, amounts to about 5 per cent. in weight in six months. When Boston mackerel are wrapped in parchment paper for freezing the principal object is to further restrict the evaporation. The fancy grades of fish are further protected by lining the boxes with waxed paper thoroughly lapped around the boxes of fish.

It is inadvisable to carry frozen fish longer than nine or ten months, although sometimes the exigencies of the trade result in carrying them two or three years. In case of a long carry the fish are not suitable for the fresh fish trade, unless they have had the best of care and have been subjected to the glazing process every three or four months. The usual rates for freezing are one-half cent per pound and for storing one-quarter cent per pound per month.

The price for freezing and storing includes everything from the time the fish are delivered at the freezer until they leave packed in boxes ready for shipment.



PANNED FISH IN STORAGE ROOM OF FREEZING PLANT.

in a cold store, depreciating both in flavor and texture, but the deterioration is principally dependent upon the condition of the fish before freezing, secondly, on the care exercised in the process of freezing, and thirdly, on the length of time held in a cold store.

same as at higher temperatures, only not so rapidly. The heavier the ice coating on the fish the less the evaporation of the natural moisture and oils contained in the fish. The more this evaporation of the fish can be cut down the less the net shrinkage and better the

CUTTING ICE ON MONT BLANC.

A company has been formed to cut into the Mont Blanc glacier in Switzerland at a height of 4,000 feet. The ice is mined with dynamite and the blocks are cut into cubes and sent into the valley by a narrow gauge railway. In the valley they are cleaned and then sent by train to southern France.

INCREASED GERMAN DUTY ON HONEY.

The duty on honey imported into Germany in casks is now 40 marks per 100 kilos, a prohibitive duty as far as the American product is concerned. The increase of duty arises from abolishing all allowance for tare, hitherto 11 per cent., on honey in casks.



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refers the prospective purchaser of refrigerating machinery to its large number of long running installations, each a monument of efficiency.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Sharp Advance in Prices—Largely Based Upon the Moderate Supplies and Active Rate of Consumption—Favorable Statistical Positions—Increased Export Demand, Especially for Lard—Moderate Hog Receipts at the Packing Points—Competitive Demands for Them at Higher Prices—More Active Speculation in New July Buying—Liberal Covering of "Shorts"—Slacker Later Market.

It had been clear for a long time that the only doubt of an advance in prices for the hog products of a sharp order was as to the time in the near future it would happen, and that there was no doubt at all but that it would come about in a few weeks or at some time this side of May. Our previous week's review of the market conditions implied that an advance of an emphatic order in the prices of the products was close at hand, and it happened with the beginning of this week's trading.

It had been a particularly acute position through last week, in the fact that the hog receipts were moderate and that their prices were steadily in favor of sellers, while it then looked as if the period had about arrived when the leading interests would be compelled to let the products markets take the gait for higher prices that was justified by the enhanced cost of the hog supplies, and the general outlook of the hog marketing as was particularized in our previous review.

The steadily hardening tone of the products markets gave way, as a feature, early this week to a temper for a burst of bullishness. There were sharply advanced prices, in which the excitement was enhanced by investment buying, particularly of July, and by the "short" interest covering freely. At that

time it was not only the general statistical position of the products but some liberal export buying of lard that started the upward movement of prices that was bound to come sooner or later.

At mid-week there was temporarily a more restrained feeling of the outside speculators on the bull side of the market, and indeed some prominent outside interests then seemingly thought the market had gone high enough, for the present, and began selling quite freely. It looked as if one of these trading sources was taking to the "short" side, and that their entire selling was not in unloading long stuff or in taking profits.

But the reaction in prices then lasted only a few minutes, as the packers stepped in as free buyers, and before the close of that day's trading there was another upward swing of prices.

At this writing (Thursday) it looks as if a further advance of a material order in the products markets was doubtful at once, and for the reason that new cash demands from Europe and from home sources are becoming more careful at the sharp rise in prices made latterly; besides heavy supplies would increase at the packing points detained stock sufficiently to exercise the packers against immediate further stimulation to the products markets for which there might be some reaction to their prices from the outside figures made by the advancing tendency.

While admitting that the products markets are, from statistical positions and the rapid rate of consumption, together with insufficient supplies of hogs for any material accumulations in the stocks of the products, in good shape for selling interests, and that they could find a still higher basis of a very material order, yet it would seem as if there

was likely to be a let up temporarily of bullish movements, all that could be stood from statistical positions through the period of taking in the detained hog supplies from bad weather conditions.

The fact that the products prices made this week high season's records did not place them anywhere near a relative basis with the cost of hogs, since in the active competition of packers and shippers to get the moderate hog supplies arriving at the packing points their prices were steadily hardening.

It is quite probable that there will be a temporary increase in the hog supplies, in which more doubtful market conditions than those had latterly may prevail. But the broad situation is one of marked confidence, and as it is based upon the necessities of foreign and home consumers, although that there is a good deal of doubt that some of the high prices talked about as probable for deliveries this side of May will materialize. Yet the products markets are rarely as well situated as they are this season from the degree of needs of supplies of consumers, and from the insufficient supplies of hogs, for prices that would right along markedly favor the sellers. But there is a good deal of speculation now to the market, and its tendency is kept restricted by the selling out and taking profits. Besides there is some feeling on the part of speculators that a bulging movement of a pronounced order rather than an advance of a steady, healthy character would be for the purpose of more freely selling the July option.

Whatever high prices may come about this side of May, and as they could be based upon the moderate accumulations of products supplies, or the rapid absorption of the packing, there is some fear that different con-

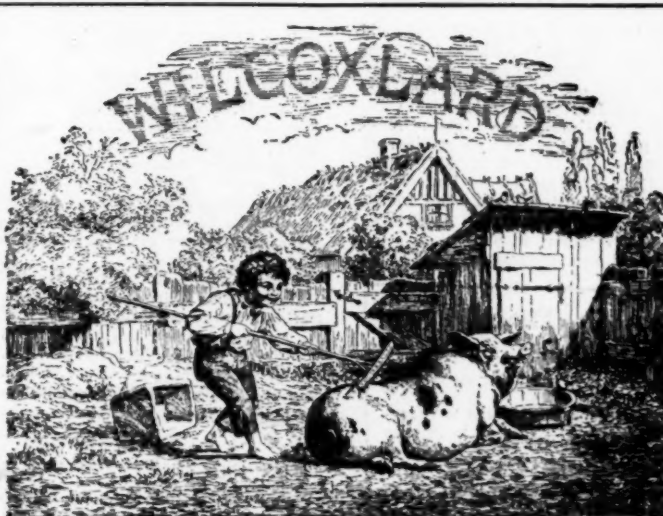
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PURE
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LARD



ditions may prevail in the summer months, and that the general hog supply then may be of much more consequence than will be had meanwhile.

However, the calculations now upon the hog supplies for the summer months are made more upon deductions from the open winter, cheap corn prices and plenty of the grain for feeding, and from the feeling as they have not been had freely in the winter period of marketing and are not likely to be had so for the remainder of the season up to May, that hogs must be back in the country liberally coming up into marketable conditions if there is any value at all to the late official estimates of the live stock supply of the country.

It has been a good deal of a surprise to some trade sources that export demand is of the rejuvenated character that has been noted latterly, but it is in line with the opinion that has been expressed that the lull in export demand which followed the exceptionally large buying of the late fall and early winter months would be only temporary, and that the active consumption of Europe with its own deficient supplies, would quickly pull down its holdings of imported products and force it in again as at least a further buyer to an ordinary season's volume.

The fact that there is always some loss of consumption in the Lenten season does not count as a factor this year in face of the depleted stocks at the packing points, and the insufficient packing to meet even the current degree of interest, while many sources had been buying ahead as regarding it improbable that they were unlikely to get any more favorable trading prices, and that the statistical position warranted the market going further against them.

In connection with the improved hog products markets has been a general toning up of affairs all around. Beef fats and cottonseed oil are all higher. There is increasing demand for compound lard, and its prices are up at least $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and are likely to be put $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more, and on account of the rise in the lard market. Cottonseed oil has been influenced from the feeling that the compound makers must soon more freely buy it, and from its general statistical position, in the well recognized needs of the foreign, as well as the home markets, for the season, and the less production of the oil this season than was had last year, and which is more particularly referred to in our cottonseed oil market review. The beef fats show an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for the oleo stearine and tallow is held about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher, although demands are not, as yet, freely responding to the improved prices for the tallow. The London market for the tallow is up 6@9d. Still later in the week the compound lard was advanced the other $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Estimated Chicago stock: 8,000 bbls. old pork (11,281 bbls. March 1); 13,000 bbls. new pork (13,199 bbls. March 1); 48,250 tcs. contract lard (43,870 tcs. March 1); 7,000,000 pounds ribs (7,901,867 pounds March 1).

In New York the prices are higher. Mess pork is now \$16.75@17.25, and short clear at \$16@18, with family at about \$17.50@18. There is so little Western steam lard on offer here that it is hard to fix a price for it. It is doubtful if it could be bought at \$8.37½. City steam lard is about \$8.25.

Compound lard was advanced to 6½¢ for

car lots, and there is now some talk of 6½¢ for it, with increased demands. In city meats bellies favor the sellers, and have rather more demand; 12 lbs. ave., pickled bellies quoted at 9@9½¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 8½¢@9¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 9½¢@9½¢, and smokers at 9½¢@10¢. Pickled shoulders quoted at 7½¢@7½¢. Pickled hams at 10½¢@11¢. At length compound lard has been advanced 6½¢.

BEEF.—A stronger market with increased demands. City extra India, tea, \$18@18.50; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.50; packet, \$10.50@11; family, \$12.50@13.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for week, 4,080 bbls. pork, 9,336,644 lbs. meats and 11,430,483 lbs. lard, and from November 1, 92,796 bbls. pork, 274,335,633 lbs. meats and 321,988,626 lbs. lard, and which is an increase, as compared with the previous year, same time, of 28,541,472 lbs. meats and 77,417,114 lbs. lard.

NEW FOOD TO SUPPLANT MEAT.

Consul Pike, of Zittau, reports that an interesting discovery is being discussed by the German press, which refers to the result of a recent investigation by Prof. Emil Fischer, of Berlin. He writes: It is contended that the principal nourishment required by the human body for its maintenance is albumen, according to the renowned professor of physiology, Pfeiffer, the source of all muscular strength. For this reason it has at all times been the endeavor of our learned men to obtain more knowledge of this important ingredient of our daily food. Up till now all such efforts have been in vain, but it was recognized that were it possible to make artificial albumen, a complete change in the present system of nourishing the human body would be brought about and would render the now so necessary meat foods to a great extent dispensable.

Prof. Emil Fischer, director of the leading chemical institution, the Berlin University, has gained the credit of having accomplished the first analysis of natural albumen. He has established the composition of the various ingredients, some of which he has succeeded in producing artificially. The substance thus obtained he has called "polypeptide," and it is said to possess a large number of the properties characteristic of natural albumen.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 17, 1906, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week March 17, 1906.	Week March 18, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to March 17, 1906.
United Kingdom....	440	727	20,176
Continent	751	673	15,582
South and Cen. Am.	572	540	9,512
West Indies	1,080	1,876	33,994
Br. No. Am. Col.	87	58	12,726
Other countries.....	250	95	806
Totals	4,080	3,869	92,796

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	7,646,456	10,764,172	214,466,228
Continent	1,256,923	1,958,739	51,135,203
South and Cen. Am.	36,375	68,055	1,198,921
West Indies	208,290	309,250	6,292,323
Br. No. Am. Col.	51,200	.....	104,700
Other countries.....	137,400	.....	1,138,255
Totals	9,336,644	13,100,216	274,335,633

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	4,647,789	5,416,191	126,217,098
Continent	5,461,993	5,018,285	164,158,417
South and Cen. Am.	287,380	270,120	9,710,826
West Indies	933,291	927,090	20,684,828
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,506	.....	321,117
Other countries.....	73,620	421,500	896,310
Totals	11,430,483	12,653,186	321,988,626

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—			
New York	3,421	4,138,850	5,316,880
Boston	135	3,403,850	4,299,225
Portland, Me. ....	.....	292,200	177,800
Philadelphia .....	.....	10,880	854,201
Newport News.....	.....	.....	671,508
Baltimore	350	410,049	581,028
New Orleans.....	174	10,690	1,679,600
Galveston .....	.....	95,690	375,641
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	1,006,325	474,900
Totals	4,080	9,336,644	11,430,483

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
Nov. 1, 1905, to Nov. 1, 1904, to Mar. 17, 1906, Mar. 18, 1905. Increase.			
Pork, pounds.....	18,539,200	14,728,600	3,810,600
Meats, pounds.....	274,335,633	245,794,161	28,541,472
Lard, pounds.....	321,988,626	244,571,512	77,417,114

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	24c.
Oil cake	7½¢.	7/6	14c.
Bacon	10/	15/	24c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	24c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	24c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	24c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil- Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Carmania, Liverpool	669	2011	1401	413	267	154	99	1025
Morseman, Liverpool	1722	.....	436	.....	125	49	245	1550
Baltic, Liverpool .....	.....	1246	1951	2524	52	206	909	3887
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
*Minnetonka, London .....	.....	197	500	.....	100	50	75	3021
Bristol City, Bristol	1137	.....	40	.....	20	.....	250	680
1Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	530	60	250	.....	80	870
2Noordam, Rotterdam	14212	.....	50	.....	162	.....	1488	6775
Vaderland, Antwerp	7539	.....	1231	.....	141	115	190	4200
3British Empire, Antwerp	6915	.....	322	.....	10	176	462	7750
United States, Baltic .....	.....	245	200	50	600	30	905	5328
Sarland, Bordeaux	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	350
La Lorraine, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Sicilia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Napolitan Prince, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Moltkefels, South Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	746

Total	32694	3454	7176	3837	825	1228	604	4968	36582
Last week	33583	1891	9011	8316	814	251	611	4261	42428
Same time in 1905	30358	5353	8248	1012	572	1768	1069	3827	31249

Last year's tallow, 50 tcs.

1.—5 tcs. tallow. 2.—155 tcs. tallow. 3.—25 tcs. tallow. *Cargoes estimated by steamship companies. Correction.—S. S. Calabria sailed for Mediterranean ports instead of S. S. Italia, as reported last week.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is taking on a better tone, and although it is not substantially, as yet, more in the sellers' favor than it was in the previous week, yet it is clear that there is greater hesitation than then among sellers in offering supplies at the prices before current, and that most of them are demanding, for the week, about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher prices, while others have secured, in instances, about 1-16c. more money than they found it possible to do in the previous weeks' trading.

The reason for the more confident feeling in the selling interests is found in the increased trading, for the week, in all fat supplies, back of which was the recent soaring lard market, and the rather general feeling of bullishness that has been expressed latterly concerning the hog fat markets, and as it may eventuate to actualities in allied markets, and particularly those for the beef fats would be benefited.

It is hardly necessary to use the logic that higher lard markets mean invigoration to the compound lard trading, and that the latter implies greater demands for raw materials, by which the tallow market would be benefited, as it is so well understood, yet it is in line to bring it out here in consideration of the sensitive general condition of affairs and the hopes that are being held of rejuvenated conditions all around.

It is, also, a convincing argument for stronger prices that when lard has a promising outlook of prices, that buyers, who would hesitate in taking supplies on contrary indications, are encouraged to buy more than they really need for near use, and that their added inquiries force greater stimulation to affairs. Buyers generally feel that when a market is going up that they do not want to be compelled to buy at higher prices than their competitors, and by their action force prices higher than they would go otherwise.

Nevertheless, there is reason now from the general statistical positions for hog fats and meats, in their larger than usual consumption and a less production of them than had been looked for, and with the consumption of beef fats keeping well alongside of

their productions, for market conditions essentially in the selling interests, whether there is a temporary modification of the late bulging prices for the hog products or is not, and as depending, in some degree, upon the speculative temper, but which, however, has been, latterly, a good deal aroused.

We consider the general consumption of fat and meat supplies, in Europe and this country, as of a highly encouraging character, and that with the cost of livestock, particularly of hogs, that the products from it should be upon a better line of prices than those that existed before this week.

It is well known that for several weeks the soapmakers' demands, chiefly, have been practically sufficient to keep the tallow supplies fairly well sold up. If there is added good demand from the compound makers, which now looks probable from the tone of the lard market, the tallow market would have an enhanced position from the basis of demands and supplies. But in some degree the tallow market has been held down because there has been no marked export demand for supplies, and the soapmakers have had them practically to themselves, or without competition. It remains to be seen as to whether the new demands will develop, as seems now likely they will.

Besides, there has been rather more of a demand this week from Europe for grease, but it has not, as yet, extended to tallow.

The London sale on Wednesday showed an advance of 6@9d., with 600 casks offered and 150 casks sold.

New York City hhd. tallow is now 5c. bid and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, and New York City, in tierces, is nominally $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Of edible tallow, while last week 200 tes. were sold as low as $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and again this week 200 tes. more at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., this week's market is practically $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, but no especial improvement, as yet, in demands for supplies.

Country made tallow, some of the more desirable lots, have made an advance on sales of 1-16c., but as a whole the buyers decline to pay any more money than they offered in the previous week, although there is a little more interest among them in taking supplies. Sales for the week of 325,000 lbs. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fair to prime, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for kettle.

OLEO STEARINE.—The compound makers are having increased demands for their product, although with the higher cost of cotton

oil and stearine they have been compelled to put the prices for it up $\frac{1}{4}$ c. But the compound is, at this writing, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound cheaper than the pure lard, and the small advance for it is not disconcerting to its buyers. The late sharply rising lard market in its stirring demands for the compounds has exercised their makers into buying the stearine, for which the advance at the Eastern markets is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.

Chicago, while firmer, did not change much because it had been held, for some time, stronger than the Eastern markets. But all around stocks are now a good deal reduced of the stearine, and the Western markets particularly have been bought up more closely than usual.

In New York sales have been 450,000 lbs. at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and the West sold latterly 400,000 to 500,000 lbs. at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and later New York asked 8c., and Chicago sold at 8c.

LARD STEARINE.—It would be hard to buy under $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., and this price would change at once as the lard market, its fluctuating tendency, would warrant it.

GREASE.—A good deal has been sold, especially of soap grades, to the foreign and home markets, and the market is slightly more in favor of sellers. Yellow at 4@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., including choice at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; brown at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Stocks are moderate, and there is a somewhat improved demand for supplies, with a firmer market. Yellow at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—The consumption is good, but it is still largely from accumulated stocks in the hands of butter makers. Therefore, the oleo oil market is quiet on new demands, and its position no way improved. Rotterdam at 57 florins; New York at 10c. for extra, and 7@ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for low grades.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The distributions of supplies of small lots are more general and market prices are better supported. Quotations: 20 test at 88@90c.; 40 test at 60c.; 30 test at 80c.; prime at 50c.; dark at 40c.

LARD OIL.—There is somewhat irregular holding of better prices on account of the increased cost of lard. Prime 67@69c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Consumption is large, and supplies do not at any time accumulate very materially. Prices are strong. Cochiti at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prompt; March and April shipments at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Ceylon at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prompt, and March and April shipments at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Small sales at firm prices. Red at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Lagos at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Freely and closely sold up for shipment. Quoted at 39@40c. per gallon for double pressed.

CORN OIL.—Strong market and increased buying interest. Car lots at \$4.50, and jobbing quantities to \$4.75.

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Olive Oil Foots
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All Soap Materials

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383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE.

(Continued from page 15.)

markets, and become business and social friends instead of simply unfriendly competitors throughout the territory.

The Fruit Jobbers' Campaign.

Another member of the association also addressed the Omaha meeting in the following significant language:

But conditions are changed. A large part of the business is now done on the f. o. b. plan, or else, if consigned, the shipments are confined to a few reliable houses who have the absolute confidence of the shipper, and the shipper feels that by loyally standing by the receiver through thick and thin he will achieve greater results than in the "old rainbow-chasing days."

One of the greatest drawbacks of the present method of buying f. o. b., especially has it so proved the past season, is the disposition on the part of our representatives to outbid one another. I have a case in mind that occurred in Louisiana last spring. Two representatives of Minneapolis houses, actuated by their jealousy, wanted all the strawberries from a well-known point. The result was that prices advanced from \$3.25 one day to \$4.25 the next day, this without increasing the production one iota.

Another case is the Van Buren deal. Texas is practically through shipping when Van Buren begins, and, as the latter is the first in Arkansas to move, their berries are eagerly sought after. Last season there were probably ten men for every car the first week, and, of course, the local shipper took advantage of our necessities, boosting prices out of sight, cleaning up from \$300 to \$500 a car, while by a little concerted action on our part just as many berries could have been secured at probably a dollar a case less. This is a point we should seriously consider, not that I propose a combination on prices, so much as I do to avoid bunching our men at one particular point and bullying the market. Moreover, a close relationship should be encouraged among our buyers and solicitors. Let it be understood that when we cannot land a shipment ourselves, or else have all we can use, we see that a member of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association is favored. Now let me put the question right here: Will every member of this association make it a point to instruct his field man, as well as to do it himself, to use his influence to advance the interests of our association among shippers and, when it is impossible to secure a ship-

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CABLE ADDRESS
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ment for his own house, make an effort to see that some other house in our association is favored in preference to an outside concern?

Could any appeal for combination against the grower and shipper be more clear than this official declaration? I think not. The most ingenuous and unsophisticated fruit grower cannot fail to understand the hostile intent of language like this.

And again I ask: Could there be a clearer, a more definite and authoritative verification of my statement that the work of the private car lines in bringing competitive buyers into the fruit-growing districts, there to hustle for business and bid against each other, has been of inestimable benefit to the grower and shipper? It is an official confirmation of my statement made out of the mouth of an avowed enemy of the private car lines. It is a confession, published in the camp of the

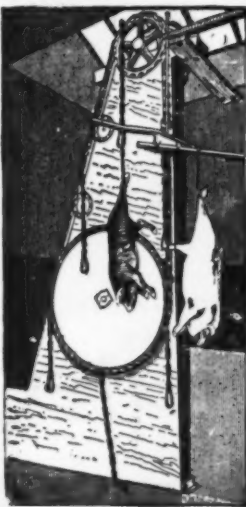
enemy, that competition on the part of the buyers—forced into the field by the private refrigerator car—results in great gain to the grower, brings him far higher prices and has liberated him from the domination of the commission man.

There is not a grower in any district served by the private refrigerator car—at least none who was there in the fruit business before the coming of the car—who will not admit that the buyers followed the car into the field, and that the private car revolutionized the commission business, bringing the commission man to the grower, whereas the grower had before been obliged to seek the commission man and accept his terms. All of this was, I think, made clear in my first and second articles; but the real attitude of the commission men toward the growers and toward the question of "combination" for the

(Continued on page 37.)

O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST

FOR SMALL PACKERS
403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.,



This cut does not show arrangement of sticking rail as now built. Rail is now arranged to run at right angles with face of machine. This eliminates all danger of a hog falling on the shackles. New illustration will appear soon. X X

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

An Advance of at Least One Cent Per Gallon—Increased Confidence Largely Influenced by the Higher Lard Market—Slight Stirring of Compound Makers' Demands—Increased Demands for Compound Lard—Exporters Very Moderate Buyers—"Long" Buying Increased—Slacker Later Seaboard Markets.

When the cotton oil market turned a little stronger at the close of the previous week it was based upon a moderate recovery of export demands. Since that time, or through this week, the more important advance of at least 1c. per gallon for the refined oil at the seaboard, and a decided, as well, improvement in the prices of the crude oil at the mills, with marked indifference early in the week on the part of the mills to sell their crude oil supplies, was occasioned by the sharp advance in the prices of lard, in the probabilities that it will soon materially increase the demands for the cotton oil from the compound makers. There is already a growing demand for the compound lard, and a slight waking of interest of the compound makers in cotton oil. At mid-week, however, when crude oil at the mills got up to 26c., there was a prompt disposition to sell, and it was extensively taken up in the Southeast, in the Valley and in Texas. Indeed, it was then estimated that from 125 to 150 tanks of the crude had been bought up by the refiners, East and West, at the various mentioned points of delivery, and at the 26c. price. There was then no question but that with the mills relieved of that large holding of the crude oil that they were in fine position for insisting upon still higher prices, while some of them were asking up to 27c., although, at this writing, 26c. only is bid.

There is no question but that as the report of the census bureau was had concerning the cotton crop that it was nearly immediately construed as favorable to the cotton market.

The momentary impression had of the bureau cotton report was of a somewhat depressing order. But almost immediately when it was ascertained that the 10,697,000 bales reported included not only the amount of cotton unginned, of which an estimate had been made, but as well the linters' supply of about 230,000 bales, and that the 10,697,000 bales represented the deduction of the officials as the total cotton crop of last year, there was a reaction in the cotton market to higher prices, and it was followed in the succeeding day's trading by another bulge to higher prices for the staple.

It may be said that the cotton oil market felt just a little of the sentiment that was materializing in the cotton trade, as aside from its other favorable influences, with its effect more particularly had at the South, in the more confident holding of the crude oil supplies.

But so far as concerns any ideas that we have had concerning the modified degree of the oil production this season the cotton crop statement has confirmed them.

Our estimate of the cotton crop had never been below 10,500,000 bales even at the early season of the year, when officials, South and otherwise, were placing the probabilities concerning it as 10,000,000 bales and less than that. Our later in the season estimate, in the late period of the fall months, was of 10,700,000 bales to 10,800,000 bales cotton crop, by which we figured the probable loss of the cotton oil production for the season.

It is a fair deduction that the cotton crop is practically a 11,000,000 bale crop, as making allowances for the usual less figures of the officials, and which are unavoidable, although that each successive season the government gets closer the actual outturn of the crop on its early season's figuring of it. The difference between the crop figures now announced and those that had been before

estimated by us is so small that the loss of the oil production for the season will be practically as we had estimated concerning it.

And in estimating the loss of the oil production for this season as about 400,000 barrels, it is taken into consideration that the seed supplies were bought more closely this season than they were bought in the previous year, as relatively to the size of the cotton crops now and then, and for the reason of the high prices that have prevailed for the cottonseed meal this year, whereby there have been at times in it high prices paid for the seed and anxiety to buy the supplies of it. In other words, rather more seed than usual has been saved this year from the compost heap, and obtained by the mills for the meal and, consequent, oil productions.

We believe that in some sections of the Southeast quite as much cotton oil has been produced this season as was produced in them last year, despite the larger cotton crop than in this season, but that the marked loss of production has, of course, been in the Southwest. It is well understood that there are other estimates of a loss of production this season of at least 500,000 barrels, but we cannot figure it that way.

It looks to us, however, as with the loss of production, as indicated by us, and the general large consumption of fats this year in Europe and this country, that the statistical position of the cotton oil is highly favorable to the selling interests for the season entire, whatever fluctuations occur to its market positions from the usual temporary variation of features, speculative or otherwise, and that the market position is now a very confident one. There is at this writing (Thursday) for instance, a little slacker and easier tone from the advance that had been made before in the week.

The home consumption of the cotton oil is larger this year than it was in the previous year, and bids to be of even more importance

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 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow.
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from the compound makers in consideration of the strong position, statistical and otherwise, of the lard market, by which the compound lard is entering more largely into the needs of the home consumers.

The compound lard by reason of the higher lard market and the increased cost of cotton oil and oleo stearine, has been advanced this week thus far $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for car lots, and it looks as it would be put very shortly to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. The oleo stearine is up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c. through the more active needs of it by the compound makers, and which presages a more active inquiry for the cotton oil from the compound makers.

Even now the compound makers are beginning to get a little nervous as to supplies of the cotton oil, and have bought a little supply in Chicago at $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the bleaching grade, in tanks, although now it would be difficult to buy under 31c., and possibly $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.

It was shown in our previous week's review that the hog supplies could not be in the country to the extent that it had been counted upon they were by some leading trade sources, and that the lard market might naturally be expected to advance, in the near future, as was then stated, especially in consideration of the large general consumption of hog and beef fats, as well as of meats, at home and foreign markets, and which tended to the opinion of stimulated conditions all around for fats, and probabilities of the indicated of soon wider home consumption of cotton oil on home account.

The lard market made the expected jump in prices early in this week, and the packers are seemingly interested in bullish prices, as finding it impossible to get the prices of hogs cheaper, and that the products markets should be put up in relation to them. It looks to us at this writing (Thursday) as if the lard market had, temporarily at least, spent its force, and that it might react a little from its late bulging tendency, perhaps in order to take in the detained hog supplies from the late severe weather, but, as well, because cash demands are becoming more reserved, especially for export.

The beef fat markets are, as well, hardening. London is up this week 6@9d. for tallow, and there is more inquiry from the foreign markets for greases, more particularly just now for soapmakers' use.

Indeed, the foreign position for beef fats as well as for hog fats, is a healthy one, as well as our home situation for them, in the increasing demands, and which are now extending to needs of compound makers.

By this outlook there is implied an increased interest from the soapmakers for cottonseed oil, although up to now for the season the home soapmakers have not bought as much of the cotton oil as they bought in the previous year, for the corresponding time, last year, yet that this does not interfere with the opinion that the home consumption in an all around way of the cotton oil is this year larger, materially so, than it was last year.

When there is little doubt that the export movement of the cotton oil will this season be larger than it was expected early in the season it would be, and that it is likely to get within 200,000 barrels of the exceptionally large amount exported in the previous year, it is fair reasoning that with the diminished production this year, as indicated, and notwithstanding the rather large amount

of supplies carried over from last year, that with the enlarged home consumption this year, through the generally favorable fat positions, that the amount of cotton oil to be carried over into next year will be a materially less one than that held over from the previous year.

It does not, of course, follow that by reason of a probable less supply at the close of this season than was the case in the previous year that holders of the cotton oil are then to get a distinct advantage as to prices, since with the close of this season or before it, the extent of the new cotton crop, or the acreage planted to it, which may or may not be largely increased will be, probably, determining factors, as well as the probable summer run of hogs in making the lard production as concerns the late in the season cotton oil prices.

Rather the cotton oil market looks as if meanwhile it would have most merit, and from the probable rate of a large home consumption, with the export business, since there is every prospect of the lard market being essentially in sellers' favor, however that it may have spasmodic reactions up to the time of a larger hog supply.

Hogs are costing too much money for products prices to be kept down, and the packers have practically no control of the hog market, at least just now, since shippers are as ready to buy the hogs as the packers, while they stand in active competition with the packers. There seems nothing else to do but to make the products prices correspond with the cost of hogs, while the needs of consumers are urgent enough to back up the position, as absorbing the hog products supplies as fast as they appear for sale.

The linseed markets of Europe have been on the whole advancing latterly, although that they have frequent fluctuations to easier prices. The improvement that had been gained, despite the reactions, was based upon lighter shipments from the primary markets. The consumers are wary of rising markets, and there is more of the linseed oil than usual going in storage.

It is now conceded that India shipments for the season will prove better than had been looked for. The acreage in the United Provinces of the linseed while 30 per cent. less than that of the previous year, yet has been unattended by the poor weather conditions of the previous year's crop. In the news from the several countries concerning the linseed supplies for the season there are confident estimates now being made that the linseed crop will on the whole be larger, in Bombay being about 75,000 tons more than it was thought it would be, although less than a normal supply, and that the prospects for the supplies otherwise are somewhat improved, even conceding that there may be a shortage in some sections from normal supplies. The world's linseed shipments to Europe since January 1 have been to the first week in March 1,300,000 quarters, against 1,600,000 quarters corresponding time in the previous year, and 1,860,000 quarters, do., in 1904.

The London prices, at this writing, are 43s. 3d. for linseed and 20s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for linseed oil.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (March 17) the market was started up by a little export demand. Sales 500 bbls. prime yellow, May, $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls.

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do., 32½c.; 300 do., 32¾c.; 1,300 bbls. July, 33c.

On Monday the tone continued strong, with further moderate export demand and through a higher lard market. Prices about ¼c. higher by the close. Sales, 200 bbls. prime yellow, May, 32½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., 32¾c.; 100 bbls. July, 33½c.; 100 bbls. do., 33¾c.; 700 bbls. September at 34c. "Call" prices: March, 31¾@32½c., and 32@33c.; April, 32@32½c., and 32@33c.; May, 32½@33c., and 32¾@33c.; July, 33@33½c.; September, 33½@34c.

On Tuesday there was an advance of ¼c. with the sharp rise in lard prices and a little inquiry from the compound makers, while exporters were buying but only light quantities. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, April, 32¾c.; 300 bbls. May, 33¼c.; 500 bbls. do., 33c.; 900 bbls. July, 33½c.; 3,600 do., 33¾c.; 600 bbls. September, 34c.; 200 bbls. do., 34¼c.; 300 bbls. October, 33c.

On Wednesday there was a further advance of at least ¼c., with a still higher cotton market, and partly influenced by the very large buying of crude at the mills at ½c. higher prices. The sales of the refined were 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, 33¼c.; 2,800 do., 33½c.; 300 bbls. April, 33c.; 200 do., 33¾c.; 3,000 bbls. July, 34c.; 400 bbls. September, 34¼c. "Call" prices: March, 32¾@33½c.; April, 32¾@33½c.; May, 33¼@33½c., and 33½@33¾c.; July, 33¾@34c.; September, 34¼@34½c.

On Thursday the market opened strong and was then in part only about ¼c. higher, with reports that crude had sold at the mills at 26½c., short rate points, while there was a further advance in the lard and cotton markets: the early "call" prices were: March at 33@33½c.; April at 33@33½c.; May at 33¼@33¾c.; July at 33¾@34c.; Sept. at 34¼@34½c. Later in the day the market was a little slacker and in instances ¼c. lower. Last "call" prices: March at 32¾@34c.; April at 33@33½c.; May at 33¼@33¾c.; July at 33½@34c.; Sept. at 34@34½c. Sales for the day: 1,100 bbls. May, 33½c.; 2,300 bbls. July, 34c.; 300 do., at 33¾c.; 500 bbls. Sept., 34¼c.; 300 bbls. Oct., 33c.

At the Mills.

The mills had not been selling very material quantities, early in the week, but more because they had been turning down somewhat stronger bids but which had failed to meet their views, since they had been stimulated to holding by the features as outlined. There were bids at that time of 25½c. to essentially everywhere over the South, and 40 tanks were secured at that in the Southeast and Valley. At mid-week the bidding was advanced to 26c. for the crude at the mills and the mills let it go freely, with about 150 tanks in all taken up at 26c., with up to 27c. now asked. New crude for October delivery was sold at 25c. for a few lots. There were one or two sales of crude at a short rate point as high as 26½c.

Export Demands.

The foreign markets have not been buying more than a few moderate quantities, but that

they follow the market here at all with the recent moderate rise in prices in it implies the urgency in some of the sources there in resupplying. The rise in the lard market will without much doubt soon start inquiry for the edible grades from the north of Europe. Rotterdam is using as much cotton oil as it used in last year, but, just now, makes only further feeble inquiries for supplies of it. There have been sales of 2,800 bbls. edible grades, for export, at 35@36c. and 2,200 bbls. soap grades for deliveries up to May on the basis of the future delivery prices.

Compound Makers' Demands.

Equal to about 3,000 bbls. in tanks of the bleaching grade have been sold at the West at 30½c., but it would now be hard to buy under 31c. As the demands for the compound lard are increasing, with its prices ¼c. higher, and that the compound makers are not carrying large stocks it is expected that there will soon be freer demands for the oil from the compound makers, although it will be recollected that these compound makers bought only recently a good deal of crude oil.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—Crude oil rather active; 26@26½c. Meal dull at \$24.50@25. Hulls weak at \$5.25.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 22.—Stocks of oil and meal yet unsold in Texas are greatly reduced. The market for prime crude oil is stronger, with 26c. freely bid. Several good round lots sold this week at that price. Meal is firm; \$28.25 bid f. o. b. Galveston.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 22.—Several round lots of crude sold; Texas and Valley, 26c. yesterday; 26½c. now asked for scattered lots; very little prime crude oil left. Cake dull and neglected, \$27.50, sacked, long ton, ship's side. Meal is a dollar higher.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 22.—Cottonseed oil market higher; prime crude firm at 26½c. Prime meal quiet at 24½@25c. Hulls firm at \$4.75@5 loose.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—The cotton oil market is strong and advancing; 25½c. bid; 26c. asked for prime crude.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 23.—Market is steady. Buyers show a disinclination to follow American advance. Quote official at 25 florins, prime summer yellow at 26 florins, butter oil at 28 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 23.—Market is easy. Quote off summer yellow at 50 francs, with buyers, and at 52 francs, sellers.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 23.—Market steady and quiet. Buyers and sellers apart. Quote off oil at 42 marks, prime summer yellow at 43 do., butter oil at 47 do.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

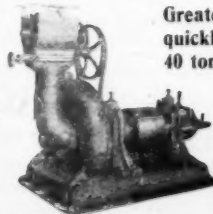
Marseilles, March 23.—Market is only steady following advance in America. Quote prime summer yellow at 52½ francs, winter oil at 56 do.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 23.—Market is easy. Quote off oil at 20s. 6d., prime summer yellow at 21s. c. i. f. English ports.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of Cottonseed oil for the week ending March 22, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period 1904.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	175	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	40	50
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	12	23
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	53
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	2,872	2,636
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	3,098	3,667
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	235	103
Amnapola.....	—	10	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	575
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	645	76
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	5,150	1,601
Aunclon, Venezuela.....	—	53	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	77	—
Azua, West Indies.....	—	—	86
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	636	6
Bahia, Blanca.....	—	5	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	527	787
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	60	9
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	123	25
Bergen, Norway.....	—	200	328
Berlin, Germany.....	—	12	—
Bombay, India.....	—	9	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	51	360
Bordeaux, France.....	400	3,540	3,070
Braila, Roumania.....	—	175	25
Bremen, Germany.....	—	205	9
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	158	435
Bristol, England.....	—	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	8	1,459	2,164
Calbarien, Cuba.....	23	77	10
Callao, Peru.....	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	42	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	1,919	406
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	90	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	100	10
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	3	4
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	47	252	167
Christiania, Norway.....	50	980	651
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	100	45
Chufuegos, Cuba.....	—	397	47
Cinaboli, Venezuela.....	—	—	5
Colon, Panama.....	22	402	380
Conakry, Africa.....	—	194	45
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	100	745	2,090
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	6	110	136
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	41	6
Dantzig, Germany.....	—	1,700	2,550
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	9	21
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	1,140	863
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	125	50
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	100	76
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	65	25
Dunkirk, France.....	—	1,010	400
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	—	125
Fiume, Austria.....	—	365	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	80	1,410
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	—	58
Galatz, Roumania.....	65	1,280	1,709
Genoa, Italy.....	—	7,665	23,430
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	79	124
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	1,057	655
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	4,417	3,835
Göteborg, Sweden.....	—	1,070	1,731
Grand Bassam, West Africa.....	—	10	—
Grenada, Spain.....	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	—	918	1,504
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	22	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	50	45
Half Jack.....	—	4	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	50	5,187	2,716
Hamilton.....	140	149	—
Havana, Cuba.....	305	3,588	1,237
Havre, France.....	350	14,214	18,905
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	28	—
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	50	—
Hong Kong, China.....	—	—	108
Hull, England.....	—	155	225
Jacmel, Haiti.....	—	9	—
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	—	56
Kingston, West Indies.....	124	1,946	1,955
Kebe, Japan.....	—	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany.....	—	800	1,200
Kustendil, Roumania.....	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	98	530
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	657	11,461
Leith, Scotland.....	—	150	50
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	20	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	3,466	3,067
London, England.....	153	3,258	1,639
Lorena Marques, East Africa.....	—	—	9
Macoris, San Domingo.....	—	521	1,400
Malmö, Norway.....	—	21	115
Malta, Island of.....	105	2,650	1,168
Manchester, England.....	—	962	870
Ninnes, Brazil.....	—	15	20
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	50	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	7	8
Marcellus, France.....	—	30,385	42,596
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	2,750	1,581
Massowah, Eritret.....	—	230	120
Metana, West Indies.....	—	34	39
Mauritius, Island of.....	—	—	8
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	263	375
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	13	58

Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	2,432	3,298
Naples, Italy.....	—	572	3,807
New Castle, England.....	—	—	20
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	14	—
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,008	3,533
Panama, Panama.....	—	—	86
Para, Brazil.....	—	—	19
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	915	—
Phillippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	503
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies.....	82	774	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	70	94
Port-au-Prince, West Indies.....	—	35	51
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	37	25
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	8	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	—	170
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	—	105
Port Said, Egypt.....	25	50	624
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	197	61
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	81	421
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	9	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	1,123	4,351	4,727
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	6,355	7,321
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	—	19
St. John, West Indies.....	—	—	119
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	147	581
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	6	17	37
San Domingo City, San Domingo.....	—	1,122	87
Santiago, Cuba.....	56	300	62
Santos, Brazil.....	71	1,075	970
Sekondi, West Indies.....	—	10	—
Shanghai, China.....	—	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	26	21
Singapore, India.....	—	—	114
Southampton, England.....	—	725	700
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	194	435
Stettin, Germany.....	150	4,613	4,225
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	285	590
Swansea, Wales.....	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia.....	—	25	483
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	8
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	632	475
Trieste, Austria.....	500	66,007	23,926
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	202	810
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	—	116
Turk's Island, West Indies.....	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	—	1,568
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	885	1,496
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	—	75
Vide, Denmark.....	—	—	240
Venice, Italy.....	875	7,424	28,414
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	12	245	111
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	57	70
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	33	19
Total.....	5,123	220,606	243,477

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	100	6,636	5,410
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	275	650
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	27	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,253	1,793
Bristol, England.....	—	5,290	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	450	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	6,143	1,680
Dunkirk, France.....	—	500	—
Genoa, Italy.....	100	1,212	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,685	3,688
Hamburg, Germany.....	16,310	14,758	—
Havana, Cuba.....	—	912	1,277
Havre, France.....	—	2,265	1,745
Hull, England.....	—	—	696
Liverpool, England.....	650	7,526	11,340
London, England.....	1,500	5,209	5,830
Manchester, England.....	—	600	550
Marcellus, France.....	—	6,100	12,400
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	6,822	3,263
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	4,450	14,487
Venice, Italy.....	—	—	2,810
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	100	—
Total.....	2,250	135,937	151,640

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	—	3,080
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	201	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,000	2,946
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,986	—
Marcellus, France.....	—	—	3,350
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,498	64,049
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6,822	3,263
Trieste, Austria.....	—	7,400	7,521
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	3,040	6,534
Total.....	—	43,061	92,723

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,279	1,659
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	648	240
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	—	200
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	170	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	2,810	1,635
Havre, France.....	—	200	200
Liverpool, England.....	—	80	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	200	4,515	4,338
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	630
Total.....	200	9,702	9,738

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	—	104
Coin Island.....	—	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	100
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	181	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	7,060
Total.....	—	361	7,865

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,510	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	844	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	3,446	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,432	—
Havre, France.....	—	375	—
London, England.....	—	2,930	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	24,650	—
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	107	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	321	—
Total.....	—	39,705	—

*Not given.

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	420	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	14,903	7,520
Liverpool, England.....	750	850	1,400
London, England.....	—	999	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,329	6,127
Total.....	750	26,501	15,192

From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	373	8,202	9,344
Costa Rica.....	—	1	—
Germany.....	—	400	—
Guatemala.....	—	10	—
Honduras.....	—	8	—
Japan.....	—	2	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	10	21
Mexico.....	—	2	—
Newfoundland.....	—	—	1
Salvador.....	—	60	—
Total.....	374	8,704	9,363

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	5,123	220,606	243,477
From New Orleans.....	2,250	135,937	151,640
From Galveston.....	—	43,061	92,723
From Baltimore.....	200	9,702	9,738
From Philadelphia.....	—	361	7,865
From Savannah.....	—	39,705	—
From Newport News.....	750	26,501	15,192
From all other ports.....	374	8,704	9,366
Total.....	8,897	484,580	530,030

*Not given.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter from Asprey & Co. to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 22.—The advance in the lard market started some speculative buying of cottonseed oil, and same was followed by a boom in cotton, which made Southern holders still more inclined to hold on to their crude oil. In the meantime there has been a good demand for export, especially early in the week, and with offerings rather small right along, an advance of nearly 2c. per gallon has been scored. Considerable crude oil business has taken place on the advance during the past few days, and the holdings of crude oil are gradually being reduced, which leaves the market in a so much stronger position.

On the other hand, the export markets are rather loath to follow the advance during the past few days, and same has made the market look a little less firm to-day. The demand for April and May deliveries from consumers, however, seems to be good enough, whereas the offerings of October-November-December crude by the mills have to some extent depressed the September and October options. Taking it as a whole, the market looks pretty firm, and the outlook is for a steady market.

Produce Exchange prices at 12:30 o'clock to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 33c. bid and 34c. asked; April, 33c. bid and 33½c. asked; May, 33½c. sales; July, 34c. sales; September, 34½c. bid and 34½c. asked; October, 33½c. bid and 33½c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 35½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 35½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 19s. 4½d.

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

Producers of
Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 9 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market has developed considerable activity again, especially in cow hides. One prominent packer has sold about 50,000 January and February and March, to date, all weight native cows, mostly at 13½¢. for all of these months' salting. Most of these 50,000 hides were bought by a large upper leather tanner at 13½¢. and harness and crop leather tanners purchased the remainder, some of which the packer claims to have secured for 13½¢. It is reported that total sales of packer hides amount to over 100,000 and sole leather tanners bought all weight native cows from other packers at 13½¢., including one lot of 6,000 of January and February salting that were sold by a large packer. This packer reports having booked to sole leather tanners with whom he is interested over 30,000 native steers, over 12,000 all weight native cows and over 10,000 butt brands and Colorados. It is probable, however, that this booking occurred a while ago at the time when large sales were reported by us. The prices obtained on this packer's hides were 13½¢. for native steers and native cows, and 13¢. for butt brands and Colorados. Native steers are the dullest variety on the list at present and there is no firmness in these. Most buyers would be willing to give more for light native cows than for native steers. Buyers do not appear to be much interested in late salting native steers at 13½¢. Another leading packer has sold two cars of light Texas at 14¼¢., including extreme lights at 13¾¢. The same packer has also sold 5,000 branded cows at 13½¢@13¾¢., according to points at which the hides are salted. Last sales of Colorados were at 13¢. and butt brands at 13¼¢., but these hides were heavy average and three of the largest packers are talking 13½¢. for February and March light average Colorados and are also asking the same price for butt brands. The market is hardly quotable to-day, however, at over 13¢@13¼¢. for Colorados and 13¼¢. for butt brands. Another prominent packer has sold 4,000 February and March branded cows at 13½¢@13¾¢. Both harness and sole leather tanners all report a strong demand for light weight hides. Native bulls are dull at 11¢., but a large packer sold a car of branded bulls at 10¼¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues strong, but, although several sales of buffs have been made of late at 12½¢., the market is not yet fully established at that figure, as a car or so of Chicago buffs has since been sold at 12¼¢., and several cars of buffs from outside points have been sold here at 12¼¢. delivered. On the basis of last trading the buff market is quoted as firm at 12¼¢@12½¢. All 50 lbs. and up cows are being held strong by dealers here at 12½¢.

and bids of 12¼¢. are declined. Dealers here say that fully 750,000 hides of 25 lbs. and up have been used for sole leather in the whole country during a year past and these are still wanted. Heavy cows are firmly held at 12½¢. and last sales of extremes were at 12¢., and these are now strong at that price. Native steers are more quiet than cow hides, but continue steady at 12½¢@13¢., according to lots. Bulls continue dull at 10¼¢@10½¢., selected asked.

CALFSKINS.—The market shows a slightly steadier tone, but no sales of account have been made. Dealers are asking 14½¢@14¾¢. for Chicago city skins, but some buyers are not anxious for these at the inside figure. Outside cities are steady at 14¼¢@14½¢. and good lots of countries at 14¢. A sale of 2,000 7@8 lb. deacons has been made at 97½¢. Deacons, 7 lbs. and under are held at 77½¢. Kips are quiet at 12¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—Most of the packers are well sold up, especially at Missouri River points. Packers are talking slightly stronger and some of them ask \$2.05 for Chicago sheep and \$1.87½@1.90 for lambs. Country skins are in steady sale with prime stock bringing up to \$1.75 and poorer lots selling down in proportion to \$1.25.

HORSEHIDES.—\$4.10@4.20.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is steady, with sales of 4,000 Central Americans at 23¼¢., and 3,000 Maracaibos at 23½¢., including Cucutas at 22¼¢.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—It is reported that one of the local packers has sold two cars of March salting native steers for export to Europe at 13¢. Some parties doubt export sales here as they say Birkenhead native steers, which are all stuck throats and short shanks, are only quotable at about 6¼¢., with 6¾¢. asked, and bids of 6¼¢. declined.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Another car of N. Y. State cows has been sold at 11¾¢. flat and the market is firm at this price, with some dealers refusing to sell under 12¢. flat. Two more cars of Pennsylvania cows have sold at 12¢. flat. Canadian country cows are quoted at 10¼¢. flat. Calfskins are slightly firmer here. Best New York City skins have been sold to the extent of about 10,000 at \$1.27½, \$1.70 and \$1.92½. Bids at 2½¢. under these prices for export previously made were declined. Another dealer has cleaned up about all of his New York City skins at \$1.27½ for 5@7's and \$1.67½ for 7@9's. The price obtained by this dealer for 5@7's is an advance of 2½¢. over his previous sales. Country calfskins are held at \$1.12½@1.15, \$1.45@1.47½ and \$1.80.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—The market seems to be a little firmer and yet there is very little change over the figures quoted last week. There are all sorts of rumors in regard to prices which have been paid, but as matters stand steers are quoted at 11½¢. and 10½¢., cows, 11¢. and 10¢., and bulls 9¼¢. and 8¼¢. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11½¢.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10½¢.; No. 1 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10½¢@11¢.; No. 2 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weight, 9½¢@10¢.; No. 1 native bulls, 8¾¢@9¼¢.; No. 2 native bulls, 7¾¢@9¼¢. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is rather steady. There have been some skins sold for export, but there is very little demand just at present, buyers holding off for lower prices. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 90¢.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45; kips, 12lbs. up, \$1.80@2.00; deacons, 75@85¢., 15¢. less per piece on No. 2 and 20¢. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13¢. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11@11½¢. per lb.; No. 2, 1½¢. less per lb.

Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is stronger. There are rumors of sales of four or five cars of butts at advanced prices. These rumors are believed to be largely intended to affect other sales. Many dealers are holding firmly on the basis of about 11¾¢@12¢.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is a trifle stronger, but there have been no sales at any advance over last week.

NITRATE COMBINATION COLLAPSES.

Advices from Chili state that the negotiations for the renewal of the nitrate combination have collapsed, owing to the owners of some properties insisting on being assigned a larger output than that fixed by the managing committee.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No time in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight .34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Felts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufactures of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.
Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.



CHICAGO SECTION



Board of Trade memberships selling at \$3,200 net to the buyer.

Ain't it wonderful what those literary fellows learn about the packing business in six weeks?

Reginald.—They are not the same. A bartender would not do for a pickling boss in a provision house.

It is said that the per capita currency circulation has materially increased in the last five years. You can search us.

Winter, as well as Armour's big new wholesale market, opened up for business last Monday in great style.

Open confession is said to be good for the soul. In Ivens' case it seems to be helping his soul case some, too.

Swift & Company's fresh beef sales in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 17, averaged 6.31 cents per pound.

Some firm has failed in Russia for thirteen million and a half. Must be a misprint. Probably means the country has failed again.

John L., looking like ready money, and an unadulterated water advocate, blew in this week with a show—in which "everybody works but Sully."

A hundred two-hundred-pound cops started work last Monday night. At least they went on the payroll. Names to be copied later on the loan sharks' lists.

It is announced that Moses S. Bacon bought a Chicago Board of Trade membership fifty-three years ago for \$5, and last Friday sold it for \$3,200 on his retiring from the grain trade.

John D., according to reports, is getting dotty. Must be a sure thing, too, because he's beginning to give away his money hid in Seventeenth of March potatoes, or is he just boosting the spud industry?

Ice men are beginning to sharpen up their tongs, test their scales, polish up their magnifying specs and stiffen prices. The Knickerbocker Ice Company leads with a five cent per hundred raise this week.

The fleur de lis was very much in evidence last Saturday and what of it was not drowned

was eaten for watercress. A shamrock in one buttonhole and a star and crescent button in the other made an odd mixture. They were seen together, nevertheless, on the same coat.

According to reports the cow is jumping over the moon in Germany, or hitting the high places, anyhow, which means the same thing, and in consequence the horse, dog and cat meat industry is booming. Bill would better open up to good American provisioned adulterations before some of those Dutchmen break loose on him.

Swift & Company propose to build a million dollar packing plant in Portland, Ore. Louis F. Swift was reported in Portland on the 18th to complete arrangements therefore—that is, for the packinghouse, and well for Portland, too, for that matter. This will put Swift & Company in closer touch with the Northwest, Alaskan and Oriental markets.

The Open Board of Trade by practically a unanimous vote has decided to advance commission rates on grain from 1-16c. to 1/8c. The new rate of 1/8c. per bushel is now in effect. The penalty for cutting commissions, which has been a fine of \$100 and one year's suspension, was advanced to \$250 and one year's suspension. The informers are to get half the fine. The open board now has 160 members. Business has increased since the big board raised its commission. Memberships have advanced \$100 and are \$425.

Plans of our railway companies for joint ownership of a union passenger station to supplant the old structure at West Adams and Canal streets are reported among real estate dealers to be drawing to a close. The Pennsylvania, Chicago & Alton, Burlington and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are the lines named as having an interest in the new project. For three years, it is declared, purchases of land have been made for the new station. It is understood the station proper will go up east of Canal street, extending northward from West Adams street to a point midway between West Monroe and West Madison streets. The plan is said to contemplate train sheds west of Canal street in the two squares bounded by Canal and Clinton and West Adams and West Madison streets. Tunnels are to underlie all the streets to connect the station property.

Armour & Company "received" Monday at

the formal opening of their splendid new wholesale market, Forty-third street and Packers' avenue. In spite of the inclement weather the attendance was large and all were loud in their expressions of admiration of the clean appearing, sweet smelling and beautifully finished and stocked coolers and salesrooms—"Spotless Town" in fact. The building is some 400 feet square and four stories high, of best pressed brick and Bedford stone, with white enameled brick interior. The equipment and sanitation are of the highest order, every arrangement and appliance being installed for the speedy and careful handling and delivering of the goods, of which there was a splendid display of everything in the way of meats in the salesrooms and coolers. As usual the guides, salesmen, foremen—everybody—were courteous. That jungle man needs to make a visit to this place, or any other packers' market, to find out just how ashamed he could be of himself—if that were possible.

SWIFT ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual financial report of Swift & Company for 1905, filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, shows a decrease in the profit and loss item of \$186,794, as compared with 1904, but the assets are shown to have largely increased. The figures follow:

	Jan. 11, 1906.	Dec. 31, 1904.
Assets—		
Real estate, machinery and material	\$3,315,159	\$1,972,501
Cash and debts receivable	146,907	1,546,899
Totals	\$3,462,067	\$3,519,401
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	\$3,037,800	\$3,037,800
Accounts payable	292,063	184,287
Funded debt	21,864	.....
Profit and loss	110,339	297,313
Totals	\$3,462,067	\$3,519,401

ARMOUR MAN GETS FOREIGN HONOR.

Horace U. Cade, of Detroit, the Michigan representative of Armour & Company, has been appointed vice-consul for Detroit by the new King Haakon of Norway. Mr. Cade's father is a native of Norway and a personal friend of the king. The son is an American and a graduate of Harvard, but has lived in Norway many years and speaks the language fluently.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mollers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallowes, Greases and all Packinghouse Products X X X Car ex-100 cents Solicited

ROBERT G. TENNANT
159 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
BUYER OF
Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

ZACHARY T. DAVIS
ARCHITECT
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

F. W. WILDER

D. I. DAVIS

WILDER & DAVIS

Packing House Specialists

General Architecture and Engineering

Abattoirs

Warehouses

Industrial Plants

Sanitary Rendering Plants

Cold Storages

Garbage Reduction Works

Ice Factories

Power Plants

Designing—Consulting—Expert Reports
Estimates—Advice

Rooms 1501-4 Manhattan Building

CHICAGO

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE.

(Continued from page 30.)

purpose of squelching "unfriendly competition" can only be fully appreciated in the light of these utterances of the official heads of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association. The cry of "monopoly" and "combination" certainly comes with rare grace from this organization!

Some of these commission men lose all sense of perspective—and of humor, too—when they undertake to explain how they love high-class refrigeration for its own sake, but are nobly battling against the monopoly. One spokesman, in a recent deliverance, grows eloquent with virtuous rage when he contemplates the "horrible conditions" imposed upon refrigerator car service by the "Armour monopoly." In a few paragraphs further along he avers that Armour cars "are to the refrigerator cars of the whole country but as a drop in the bucket." If, "but a drop in the bucket," I ask, how can it be a monopoly that is strangling the fruit industry?

Again, the spokesman of this particular commission-man coterie makes the specious plea that he and his associates are not trying to drive private car lines out of the business, but are only seeking to "regulate" their rates; then to prove his words he quotes a lawyer-like statement to the effect that "legislation cannot be framed," under the Constitution, to "prevent formation of independent car lines for hire of cars to railways." Quite so, but these very men who are so sure of what cannot be done under the Constitution are working night and day at Washington for a law that will restrict refrigeration service charges to the actual cost

of ice, pound by pound. Such a law would put the refrigerator car lines out of business as effectually as would a law flatly prohibiting them. Efficient refrigeration service, with adequate car supply, ice supply, icing, re-icing and inspection, cannot be performed by any car line, railroad or any other agency, for actual cost of ice, unless it is done at an actual loss.

Lies Travel Faster Than the Truth.

But with all their evasions, these commission men cannot get away from this fact: They desire to drive out of business the private car lines that furnish efficient refrigeration service. For assistance in this they rely much upon that trait in human nature which always enables a falsehood to travel faster than the truth, and they have chosen an apt time for such a campaign—a time when the public mind has been poisoned by "yellow" agitation against everything bearing the name of corporation and by demagogic appeal for political effect. All this was admitted—inadvertently, no doubt—when the president of the National League of Commission Merchants, in convention at Milwaukee last December, summed up the results of the League's anti-private car line fight in these words:

But we feel that it is at this session of Congress that our labors must be rewarded and the necessary legislation enacted, and we feel encouraged to believe that if not from the merits of our cause, then FROM THE POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY of our situation this will be brought about.

Could a confession be plainer?

But I hope that I shall not be misunderstood as classing all commission men with the ones I have been discussing. Nothing could be more remote from my thought.

Many of the strongest houses in the trade have no sympathy with the fight being made in the name of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association and the National League of Commission Merchants. Members of these organizations have not hesitated to take a stand against them. A case in point is J. D. Hendrickson, of Philadelphia, a former president of the National League, who went to Washington last year and testified that private car line service was a necessity in the perishable fruit business. Mr. Hendrickson is both commission merchant and peach grower; and I believe practically every commission merchant like him, who also knows the fruit business as a grower, stands with him on the side of the private car lines.

No longer ago than January 20, F. Newhall & Sons, of Chicago, members of the National League, wrote to the official organ of the commission trade, protesting against the anti-car line movement. I quote a few characteristic sentences:

We believe our firm is only one among a great many that have been benefited, instead of injured, by the private car lines. Our experience with refrigerator cars before the private car lines came into existence was a sad one. You could seldom get a refrigerator car from a railroad company when you ordered one, and often when you did it was a very poor one, not suitable for the purpose you wanted it for. . . . We have made fifty claims for loss and damage on fruit shipped in refrigerator cars furnished by railroads to where we have made one for fruit shipped in private car lines, such as the Armour Car Lines.

While they (the refrigeration rates of the private car lines) are higher than charged by some railroads, it has always seemed cheaper in the end, because our goods arrived in better condition and were worth more to us than the difference in refrigeration charges. The private car line refrigerators have been a very great benefit to us in furnishing good refrigerators to move our shipments in throughout the winter season when no charge is made for icing. . . . If we find icing charges too high, let us go to the heads of companies controlling the lines making the unreasonable charges and try to induce them to readjust their rates. We can accomplish more in this way than by trying to put them out of business. . . .

We believe in a square deal for all, and we know there is a very large element in the fruit and produce business in the United States which believes as we do.

(To be concluded.)

SOLVED THE SEEPAGE PROBLEM.

Since the big packinghouses have been in operation at Ft. Worth, Tex., the matter of taking care of the seepage and non-usable stuff from the plants without in any manner polluting the water of Trinity River has been a paramount question with the two packinghouses, as well as the stock yards people. Last year the packinghouses and stock yards constructed a seepage plant which in a measure relieved the conditions, but not entirely. In January of this year the packers and the stock yards people employed J. W. Maxcey, a civil engineer, to endeavor to remedy the matter. Mr. Maxcey has been at work for some time experimenting on the plans and at last believes that he has the matter solved.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything in Pure Food Preservatives, Colors, Binders and Coagulators.

HELLER CHEMICAL CO.

Laboratory and Main Office: 212-222 Wayman St., CHICAGO.
HARRY HELLER, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.
97-101 Warren Street, NEW YORK.

No trouble to answer questions in any language.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 12.....	28,678	776	41,151	31,510
Tuesday, March 13.....	3,872	2,891	11,553	19,897
Wednesday, March 14.....	17,049	1,406	18,928	13,577
Thursday, March 15.....	6,231	1,100	13,593	13,544
Friday, March 16.....	2,028	452	11,249	7,440
Saturday, March 17.....	211	5	8,686	1,979
Total last week.....	56,009	6,330	105,100	87,857
Previous week.....	48,415	4,243	148,478	83,836
Cor. week 1905.....	61,449	6,489	138,045	73,277
Cor. week 1904.....	57,977	4,045	147,496	86,510

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 12.....	8,303	31	13,530	7,209
Tuesday, March 13.....	3,107	31	5,161	3,706
Wednesday, March 14.....	4,027	18	6,374	5,339
Thursday, March 15.....	4,890	95	8,156	4,390
Friday, March 16.....	4,071	4	8,904	3,373
Saturday, March 17.....	397	—	5,825	1,824

Total last week.....	24,768	179	47,950	26,041
Previous week.....	24,879	170	43,599	24,639
Cor. week 1905.....	27,239	292	50,627	26,873
Cor. week 1904.....	26,635	206	61,087	26,919

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending March 17, 1906..... 347,000
 Week ago..... 422,000
 Year ago..... 376,000
 Two years ago..... 380,000

Total receipts for year to date, 5,494,000, against 5,851,000 year ago, and two years ago 5,405,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending March 17, 1906.....	145,400	267,400	200,500
Week ago.....	127,900	336,900	187,200
Year ago.....	137,500	302,000	151,700
Two years ago.....	145,700	308,700	180,400
Receipts for year to March 17, 1906.....	1,510,000	4,398,000	1,994,000
Receipts for same period last year.....	1,548,000	4,275,000	1,788,000

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending March 17, 1906, as follows:

Armour & Co.....	14,400
Anglo-American.....	3,500
Continental.....	4,300
Swift & Co.....	8,700
Hammond & Co.....	1,700
Morris & Co.....	3,600
Royd-Lambert & Co.....	3,900
S & B.....	10,100
H. Boore & Co.....	2,000
Robert & Oake.....	3,100
Other packers.....	12,000

Total.....	67,900
Left over.....	5,000
Week ago.....	104,300
Year ago.....	97,700
Two years ago.....	95,400

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending March 17, 1906.....	\$6.25
Previous week.....	6.32
Year ago.....	5.14
Two years ago.....	5.36
Three years ago.....	7.46

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.90@6.40
Common to good steers.....	4.65@5.80
Inferior to common steers.....	3.50@4.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@5.60
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.40@4.70
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.25@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.75@3.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.75@2.50
Bulls, common to good.....	2.35@4.35
Calves, common to good.....	4.00@6.75
Calves, good to choice.....	7.00@8.00

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$6.20@6.45
Good to prime butchers.....	6.25@6.45
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.20@6.45
Heavy packing.....	6.15@6.35
Light mixed.....	6.25@6.45
Good to prime heavy.....	6.25@6.50
Good to choice pigs.....	6.25@6.50
Governments, boars and stags.....	4.00@5.75

SHEEP.

Fair to prime wethers.....	\$5.60@6.25
Ewes, fair to prime.....	5.15@6.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.80@6.25
Culls, ewes, fair to good.....	3.75@4.00
Native lambs.....	6.50@6.90
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.00
Fed Western lambs.....	6.00@6.85

PACKERS IMPORTED!

SCARLETS COLORS Browns

"Make your products please the eye
 Then the customer is sure to buy."

CREAM RICE BINDER

FLOUR
 Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted

BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO. CHICAGO

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
July.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.45	8.45	8.42	8.45
July.....	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.47
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.00	16.00	15.90	15.90
July.....	15.90	15.90	15.82	15.82

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.00	8.15	8.00	8.17
July.....	8.10	8.30	8.10	8.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.50	8.65	8.50	8.65
July.....	8.52	8.65	8.52	8.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.07	16.20	16.05	16.20
July.....	15.92	16.17	15.92	16.15

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.17	8.35	8.15	8.22
July.....	8.30	8.45	8.27	8.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.67	8.75	8.62	8.62
July.....	8.70	8.75	8.62	8.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.25	16.45	16.20	16.27
July.....	16.10	16.40	16.10	16.22

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.22	8.32	8.22	8.32
July.....	8.35	8.40	8.32	8.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.65	8.75	8.60	8.75
July.....	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.20	16.42	16.20	16.40
July.....	16.25	16.30	16.12	16.25

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.32	8.42	8.32	8.35
July.....	8.42	8.50	8.42	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.77
July.....	8.70	8.77	8.67	8.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.40	16.55	16.37	16.47
July.....	16.27	16.25	16.27	16.37

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.42	8.45	8.40	8.42
July.....	8.55	8.55	8.47	8.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.82	8.82	8.75	8.77
July.....	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.57	16.57	16.40	16.50
July.....	16.40	16.47	16.32	16.42

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
 C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, March 21.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 10; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 10½.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@15
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@15
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@22
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@10
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@6
Corned Flanks.....	5	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@8
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@11

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	
Legs, fancy.....	18	
Stew.....	8	
Shoulders.....	10	
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22	

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	
Stew.....	5	
Shoulders.....	8	
Hind Quarters.....	11	
Fore Quarters.....	9	
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12	
Pork Chops.....	12½	
Pork Tenderloins.....	27	
Pork Butts.....	11	
Spare Ribs.....	9	
Blades.....	5	
Hocks.....	7	
Pigs' Heads.....	5	
Leaf Lard.....	9	

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	
Fore Quarters.....	10	
Legs.....	16	
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	
Cutlets.....	20	

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80	@85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@12½	
Fowls.....	@12½	
Roosters.....	@7½	
Springs.....	@12½	
Ducks.....	@14	
Geese.....	@11	

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@17	
Chickens.....	@12½	
Springs.....	@12½	
Ducks.....	@14	
Geese.....	@11	

Veal.

Choice.....	8½	@ 9½
Good.....	7½	@ 8½
Medium.....	6	@ 7½
Coarse, heavy.....	3	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	3	@ 4½

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@13½	
Ribs, No. 2.....	@10	
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6½	
Loin, No. 1.....	@14½	
Loin, No. 2.....	@12	
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 8½	
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7½	
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6½	
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5½	
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 6½	
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 5	
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 4	
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½	
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3½	
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3	

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@28½	
Creamery Extras.....	@27½	
Creamery Firsts.....	22	@24
Creamery Seconds.....	10	@18
Dairies, Choice.....	@24	
Dairies, Firsts.....	@20	
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@14	
Renovated.....	18	@19
Cold storage.....	20	@20½

Eggs.

Extras.....	@16	
Prime Firsts.....	@14½	
Firsts.....	@13½	
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@15½	
Cold storage.....	@10	

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Native Cows	5 1/2 @ 6
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Native Steers, Medium	6 3/4 @ 7
Heifers, Good	6 3/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chunks	5 1/2 @ 6
Cow Chunks	4 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chunks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Rounds	6 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Common	@ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	@ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	10 1/2 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	15 @ 15 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 15
Strip Loins	7 @ 7 1/2
Striploin Butts	@ 9
Shoulder Clods	9 1/2 @ 10
Rolls	@ 10
Rump Butts	@ 11
Trimblings	@ 3 1/2
Shank	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	9 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Loin Ends, steer-native	8 1/2 @ 9
Loin Ends, cow	@ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 4 1/2
Flank Steak	@ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	@ 1 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 1 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 5
Brains	@ 4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Medium Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 60
Plucks	30 @ 35
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.	
Medium Cawl	@ 9 1/2
Good Cawl	10 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	11 1/2 @ 12
Saddles Cawl	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 12
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Steaks	@ 10
Mutton Loins	@ 3
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 8
Butts	@ 10
Hocks	@ 5
Trimblings	@ 7
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 2 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 4 1/2
Rinde Bones	@ 4
Cheek Meat	@ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 4
Neck Bones	@ 1 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2
Pork Kidneys	@ 8
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 8 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 8 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	7 1/2 @ 8
Hams	9 @ 10 1/2
Calas	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	@ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Choice Bologna	@ 6 1/2
Viennas	@ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 6
Tongue	@ 8
White Tongue	@ 8
Mixed Ham	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Ham	@ 12
New England Ham	@ 12
Berliner Ham	@ 8
Boneless Ham	@ 11
Oxford Ham	@ 11
Polish Sausage	@ 7
Leonas, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 7
Smoked Pork	@ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	@ 12
Farm Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 7 1/2
Special Prepared, Ham	@ 5 1/2
Bureau Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Ham Bologna	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 16
German Salsami, New Dry	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer, New	@ 18
Darles, H. C., New	@ 18
Italian Salsami, New	@ 13
Monarque Cervelat	@ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$5.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	5.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	8.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per lb. \$10.00
Plate Beef	@ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Beef Hams	@ 9.00
Rump Butts	@ 15.25
Mess Pork	@ 15.25
Clear Fat Backs	@ 15.25
Family Back Pork	@ 12.75
Bean Pork	@ 12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compounds	@ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/4 c. over 100
Half barrels	1/4 c. over 100
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over 100
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 38

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 8 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 6.75
Short Clears	@ 7.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 12 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 12 1/2
Skinless Hams	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 12 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 12
Dried Beef Sets	@ 13
Dried Beef Insides	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 11
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 14 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 17 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 11
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 10

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 20
Hog middles, per set	@ 30
Hog bungs, export	@ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported narrow sheep casings	@ 60
Beef casings, medium	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.55
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.50 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% ton	@ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	25.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	62.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50
Long thigh bones, 80 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.27
Prime steam, loose	@ 7.87 1/2
Neutral	@ 8.75
Compound	@ 5.50 1/2
Leaf	7.50 @ 7.62 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo, No. 2	@ 7 1/2
Mutton	@ 8 1/2
Tallow	@ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 63
Extra No. 1 lard oil	44 @ 40
No. 1 lard oil	36 @ 38
No. 2 lard oil	33 @ 36
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo stock	@ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 65
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53 @ 55

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime City	@ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	@ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	@ 4 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 4
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 4
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	20 1/2 @ 30
P. S. Y., soap grade	28 1/2 @ 20
Soap bbis., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbis., reg. 50% F. A.	@ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.15 @ 1.17 1/2
Barrels, ash	.85 @ .87 1/2
Barrels, oak	.92 1/2 @ .95

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar	@ 4
White, clarified	@ 4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$3.00
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75
Casing salt, bbis., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Bldg
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards Chicago
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@ 5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.45
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@ 4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35@ 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@8.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@7.00
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.50
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dressed hothouse lambs, ch., heavy, each.....	6.00@7.00
Dressed hothouse lambs, medium grades.....	4.00@5.00
Dressed hothouse lambs, common, each.....	3.00@3.50
Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@7.60
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@7.12
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Live yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.75
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@\$6.00
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.10@ 7.25
Pigs.....	@ 7.35
Bonques.....	5.90@ 6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	@ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	@ 7 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/4@ 7 1/4
Native, com. to fair.....	6 1/4@ 7
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/4@ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	5 1/4@ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	@ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/4@ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/4
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	5 1/4@ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/2@ 11

BEEF CUTS.

Ribs, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 8 1/2c.; No. 3, 7c.; Loins, No. 1, 12c.; No. 2, 10c.; No. 3, 8 1/2c. Chucks, No. 1, 12c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 4 1/2c. Rounds, No. 1, 7 1/2c.; No. 2, 6 1/2c.; No. 3, 6c.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common.....	@11 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/4@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4@ 9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@11
Spring lambs, good.....	@11
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7 1/4

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4@12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11 1/4@12 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 1/4@12 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/4@ 8 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/4@ 8 1/4
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2@13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @12 1/2
Dried beef, salted.....	13 @13 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @10 1/4

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@\$65.00
Flat shin bones av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00

Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 70.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@55c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@35c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 3c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 6c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10 1/4
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	80
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	80
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	4 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	43
Beef, middles, per lb.....	4 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/4@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17	18 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	16 1/4	18 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/4
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	50	55

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4@ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4@ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, selected, young hens.....	@19
Western, selected, young toms, medium weights.....	@18
Western mixed, average run.....	@18
Western, poor to medium grades.....	@15
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@18
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@15
Old toms, selected (culls out).....	@18
Old, poor to medium.....	@15
Capons—Ohio, fancy, large.....	@18
Other Western, fancy, large.....	@17
Western, mixed weights.....	@15
Western, small and slips.....	@14

Chickens, Broilers—4 lbs. per pair and under—Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	@35
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	@20

Chickens, Roasting—

Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@19
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@17
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@15
N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@14
N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, poor to med.....	@11
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@11
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	@12
Western, scalded, average run.....	@12
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@11
South & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@12
South & Southwestern scalded, poor to medium.....	@11
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, selected, boxes.....	@14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@12 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, selected, boxes.....	@14 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@12 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, inferior grades.....	@12 1/2
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	@10
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dox., per dozen.....	@3.50
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to dox., per dozen.....	@2.75
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dox., per dozen.....	2.00@2.25
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@ 75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@20
Toms, No. 1.....	@20
Toms, No. 2.....	@16
Old toms, No. 1.....	@19
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@22
Dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@20
No. 1 & Southwestern, inferior grades.....	@12 1/2
Scalded, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	@18
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@17
Fancy, soft meat.....	@16
Average No. 1.....	@14
Chickens—No. 2.....	@10
Fowls—No. 1.....	@13
Ducks—No. 1.....	@10
No. 2.....	@12
Geese—No. 1.....	@12
No. 2.....	@10

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@11 1/4
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Roasters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@16
Ducks, per pair.....	@ 85
Geese, per pair.....	1.25@1.75
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@35

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....		@ 2.97
Nitrate of soda—spot.....		@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00	@14.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00	@20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....		@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.30 and 10	
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	16.00	@17.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.70 and 10	
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 25	
Azotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80	@ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.12	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05	@ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95	@ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90	@ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@40 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/4	@ 1.26 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/4	@ 2.27 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30	@ .30

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 21.

CATTLE.—Total receipts of cattle last week, 56,069. The receipts the first three days this week, 49,740, or about 2,000 more than the same period last week. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 30,395; Tuesday, 3,345; Wednesday (estimated), 16,000. The supply Monday consisted largely of medium to good grades of corn-fed native steers. There was a scarcity of prime cattle of fancy quality. Best sold at \$6.10 for 15 head averaging 1,492 lbs. About 20 cars averaging 1,223 lbs. and 1,618 lbs. went at \$5.90@6.05. Prices were generally 10@15c. lower than last Thursday. Exporters and shippers bought freely, export cattle going largely at \$5.10@5.40. Good to choice fat steers to shippers and local killers, \$5.25@5.65. A large number of medium to good short fed steers went at \$4.65@5. The kind in between the feeders and the killing grades were hard to sell, some inferior light killers sold down to \$4. The light run Tuesday was largely common cattle; the market was steady. Veal calves sold mostly 50@75c. under last Tuesday, and in some cases \$1 lower. Good veal \$6@6.50; selected, \$6.80@7. Thin light down to \$5.25; heavy, \$3.50@4. Stockers and feeders in good demand from the country; choice feeders sold up to \$4.60; medium to good largely \$3.90@4.50; plain light stockers, \$3.15@4.40; stock heifers, \$3@3.40. To-day's receipts of cattle, although light, met with a limited demand. A few choice lots sold early at strong prices, but the general market was weak to 10c. lower. Two loads of branded Herefords fed in Nebraska averaging 1,531 lbs. brought \$6.30, and two loads of the same description averaging 1,520 lbs. brought \$6.10. Some 944 lbs. yearlings sold at \$5.85; good to choice yearlings averaging around 900 lbs. went at \$5.20@5.50; medium to good cattle were quotable at \$5.10@5.50. The cow market is sailing along at a dizzy height; even the big packers seem to want them badly at the prices. Fat corn-fed cows, good to choice, are quotable at \$4@4.80; medium, \$3.30@3.80, and common \$2.90@3.25; prime heifers, \$4.65@5.25; good to choice, \$4@4.50; bulls, \$3@4; medium, largely \$3.50. The worst snowstorm of the season prevailed Monday, and was general throughout the corn belt. As soon as the snow goes off an exodus of cattle may be expected from muddy feed lots, and after the end of this month lighter receipts are expected to be the rule.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days of this week, 98,613, compared with 71,632 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 26,981. Monday's official receipts were 46,613, which, in view of the bad condition of the weather and country roads, was fully 10,000 more than the trade expected. The Eastern demand was quite good on Monday, and with fair buying orders from local concerns the market was only about 5c. lower. Tuesday's receipts about 22,000; the market was fairly active, with prices strong to 5c. higher. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 28,000. Speculators and shippers opened the market at a slight advance, paying \$6.50 for a few choice loads early in the day. The big packers, however, refused to follow this advance, and laid out of the market until prices were broken almost 10c. from the opening. They came in then and bought freely, at a range of prices 5@10c. lower than the opening. The provision market is ruling stronger to-day, and with moderate receipts expected for the remainder of the week we look for a fairly

good market at about steady prices. One noticeable feature of the market is the fact that prime light bacon hogs and light butchers are commanding a small premium over the best heavy. We think this condition will continue for some time to come, as there seems to be somewhat of a scarcity of prime bacon grades, most of the supply running on the medium and heavy weight order. We quote to-day's prices as follows, prices given here being the closing quotations, which are 5@10c. below the best prices of the day. Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$6.35@6.40; light weights, \$6.35@6.42½; heavy packing grades, \$6.30@6.35; mixed grades, \$6.25@6.35.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of 31,000 included an increased percentage of lambs and less sheep, and export buyers as well as local packers and Eastern buyers were active in picking up all desirable grades of sheep at steady closing prices of last week, and two double decks of prime 132 lbs. Western wethers sold to a local packer at \$6.50, but the general average prices ranged for good to choice wethers between \$5.85@6.25; choice to prime ewes, \$5@5.50, with medium to good from \$4.60@5.10. Lambs moved slowly with a few strictly choice showing no material decline, but the bulk dropped back 10@15c., and most sales ranged between \$6.25@6.70 from feeders to very good to choice killing grades. Tuesday's offerings consisted of 16,000 and less activity in sheep, packers endeavoring to make a point on the present prices of sheep being too high for lambs, but the day's trading, while slow, was done on a fairly steady basis on both sheep and lambs. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts approximate about 20,000, and very little life was displayed from the beginning to the end as salesmen held for steady prices and buyers reluctantly finally took hold and cleaned up the offerings at about same prices current Monday and Tuesday, which was at prices as follows: Choice to fancy export wethers, \$6.20@6.50; handy weights, good to prime, \$5.90@6.20; choice to fancy heavy native ewes, \$5.40@5.75; good to choice Western ewes, \$4.85@5.30; common to medium, \$4@4.85; export yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; good to choice packers, \$5.80@6.25; choice to fancy lambs, \$6.65@6.80; medium to choice, \$6.35@6.65; feeders, \$6.10@6.40, and clipped stock selling from 75c.@\$1 below. Wool skins of like grade, quality and finish and a fair sprinkling of clipped stock among this week's receipts.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 23.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 36,700; last week, 40,400; same week last year, 30,000. The proportion of beef steers has been the largest of the season this week; 15@25c. lower; most loss on heavy weights; top, \$5.75; bulk, \$4.60@5.30. Best heavy cows and bulls were strong; other she stuff, including heifers, was a shade lower; top heifers, \$5.15; bulk, \$4.40@4.75; top cows, \$4.65; bulk, \$3.25@4.25; bulls, \$3.25@4.15. Veal steady, \$5.50@7. Quarantine steers, 10@20c. lower, \$4.20@5; few quarantine cows. Stockers and feeders scarce, 15@25c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 46,900; last week, 43,200; same week last year, 45,200. Hog prices were a shade higher than a week ago. The packers resorted to every conceivable method in their efforts to put the price down, but salesmen had the advantage of a continued small supply on account of unmarketable weather conditions in the country. The market is strong to-day; top, \$6.35; bulk, \$6.15@6.30; light weights up to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.25@5.90.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 29,400; last week, 33,300; same week last year, 15,000. Sheep and lambs were a shade lower this week. The supply was principally lambs, ewes being held for breeding and shearing. Wethers and yearlings were scarce. Lambs range from \$5.90@6.50; wethers and yearlings, \$5.40@5.90; ewes, \$4.50@5.25. Packers complain

constantly of the bad outlet for dressed mutton.

HIDES are unchanged; green salted, 10@10½c.; bulls and stags, 9½c.; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; culls, 12c.; sheep pelts, green, 50c.@\$1; dry, 16@17c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,981	10,837	6,256
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	303	56	....
Cudahy	2,670	8,686	2,518
Fowler	1,706	....	778
Morris	4,281	7,541	2,782
Ruddy	492	1,167	....
Schwarzschild	2,486	4,351	2,459
Swift	4,677	8,923	5,590

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, March 20, 1906.

Cattle receipts continue fairly large and the quality of the offerings continues very good as a rule. Most of the cattle coming at present appear to have been fed for several months and packers say they are killing out very satisfactorily. Last week prices showed an advance of 10@15c. on both beef steers and cow stuff and the advance was well sustained right up to the close. This week the trend of prices has been downward and the trade has been rather slow. Cold weather has made a good healthy local demand, but packers say the Eastern trade has been bad and the bulk of the good cattle here are bought for the East, either dressed or on the hoof. Cow stuff has sold fairly well, owing to the fact that offerings of this kind have been comparatively limited and the demand has been general. There has also been a good degree of life to the stocker and feeder trade and prices have been firmly held all along the line. The weather has been about the roughest of the winter, cold, snowy and blustery, but there has apparently been no limit to the demand and supplies of all kinds and weights have been well cleaned up right along. Beef steers are selling at a range of \$4 to \$5.60, with the bulk of the trading at \$4.60@5.00. Cows and heifers sell from \$1.50 to \$4.50, with fair to good butcher and beef grades largely at \$3.20@3.80. Choice feeders sell up to \$4.50 and little of any consequence has to go below \$3, while trading is mostly at a range of \$3.50@4.25. Quite a good many hay-fed Western steers have been coming of late and selling to both packers and feeder buyers at \$3.75@4.50.

Packers have been apparently unable to hold prices down in the face of the very moderate receipts and the market has taken another spurt. The demand for both the fresh and cured product is probably the best it ever was while the situation in lard is also decidedly bullish. Packers must have the hogs and cannot get them without paying the prices. Any slump is quickly followed by a sharp let up in receipts, while reports from the country indicate that there is no great number of mature hogs immediately available anywhere. Weight and quality do not seem to cut much figure with buyers; it is simply a question of getting the hogs, so that the range of prices is narrower than usual. To-day, with about 11,000 hogs here, the market was 5c. higher. Tops brought \$6.25 as against \$6.20 a week ago and the bulk of the sales were at \$6.15@6.20 as compared with \$6.10@6.12 a week ago.

The sheep market has been going from bad to worse for some time and there has been a steady decline in prices. Compared with a week ago, the market is of fully a quarter on an average and the tone to the trade is decidedly weak. At any rate, about the only kinds that sell readily are the choice fat grades. Half fatted and short fed stuff generally has to sell to the feeder buyers at a considerable discount. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.00@6.50; yearlings, \$5.25@5.80; wethers, \$5.20@5.65, and ewes, \$4.50@5.20.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, March 20.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were 2,200 and were made up largely of fair to pretty good

THE G. F. TAYLOR CO.
Fuller's Earth and Bone Black
For Filtering Purposes
ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
AND MATERIALS.
No. 80 Pine St., New York

light and medium weight steers. The demand during the past two days has shown a slight weakening on these grades and prices are around 10@15c. lower, while the heavier and higher priced kinds are holding steady and the light, cheaper grades, especially those that carry feeder quality, are ruling steady to firm. The outlook for the trade seems to favor continued steady prices, unless it would be the medium priced styles of which the country is liable to send in liberal supplies during the next two weeks. It does not appear that there are any too many fully fat long cattle available, and it seems advisable where holders are fixed to do so to hold back some of these half fat cattle and finish them. The market for cows and heifers has appeared to be top-heavy during the last two or three days, and while there has been no particular change as yet it looks as though any variation from present prices would be towards a lower level. There is a very active demand for stock cattle of all weights, the local buyers being active inquirers for such cattle on the market this week, and while they have a good many on hand they bought freely to-day at steady to firm prices.

Hog receipts at this point largely exceeded expectations to-day, and while the early morning estimate was 7,000, the actual receipts reached 9,200. The demand was good, however and with quality the poorest seen here in the last two weeks, the trade ruled active and closed strong to 5c. higher for Monday, with the bulk showing around 2½c. higher. A good clearance was made and prices at this point were the highest on the river to-day, as they have been for several days past. The bulk sold at \$6.12½@6.25, with top making \$6.30.

Receipts yesterday proved to be a record breaker for this market, over 16,000 arriving. To-day's arrivals were 6,500 and mostly made up of lambs. Weakness featured the market, although no further real decline was noted. Quality was not as good as yesterday.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 19, 1906.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City...	1,562	—	1,304	7,591	11,856
Sixtieth street...	1,052	65	4,720	9,331	38
Fortieth street...	—	—	—	—	10,272
Lehigh Valley...	5,760	—	—	—	—
Weehawken...	—	64	75	45	3,750
Scattering...	1,545	—	—	1,003	—
Totals	10,219	129	6,099	17,970	31,914
Totals last w'k.	12,015	122	4,537	24,984	36,419

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, Ss.	425	—	—
Norseman	—	—	—
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, Ss.	374	—	1,892
Minnetonka	—	—	—
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, Ss.	—	—	1,048
Philadelphia	—	—	—
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, Ss.	402	—	—
British Empire	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Norseman	425	1,213	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka	370	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. British	—	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Polycorn	252	—	—
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Baltic	125	—	—
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Norseman	—	—	2,300
Swift Beef Company, Ss. Baltic	—	—	—
Swift Beef Company, Ss. Minnetonka	—	—	1,425
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	2,500
Armour & Co., Ss. Norseman	—	—	1,650
Cudahy Packing Company, Ss.	—	—	—
Lucania	—	—	1,320
J. Stern & Sons, Ss. Minnetonka	—	—	460
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	78	50	—
Total exports	2,451	1,263	10,835
Total exports last week	1,876	1,263	14,739

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 19, 1906.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exported from—			
New York	2,451	1,263	10,835
Boston	3,482	750	10,200
Baltimore	1,208	—	—
Philadelphia	730	—	—
Portland	1,199	1,288	—
St. John's	1,114	—	—
Destruction of exports—	3,770	—	9,965
To London	5,002	3,251	17,070
To Liverpool	—	—	—

To Glasgow	511	—	—
To Antwerp	200	—	—
To Manchester	500	—	—
To Paris	125	—	—
To Bermuda and the West Indies	78	50	—

Totals to all ports	10,186	3,301	27,035
Totals to all ports last week	11,640	2,070	26,229

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 17:

CATTLE.		
Chicago	31,301	
Omaha	14,841	
Kansas City	24,910	
St. Joseph	10,114	
Cudahy	473	
Sioux City	2,889	
Wichita	121	
Louisville	116	
New York and Jersey City	7,897	
Fort Worth	6,657	
Detroit	1,283	
Buffalo	3,740	

HOGS.		
Chicago	57,210	
Omaha	35,197	
Kansas City	48,629	
St. Joseph	32,502	
Cudahy	4,392	
Sioux City	15,476	
Omaha	7,233	
Cedar Rapids	5,880	
Wichita	4,536	
Bloomington	449	
Indianapolis	9,409	
Louisville	3,635	
New York and Jersey City	31,916	
Fort Worth	14,354	
Detroit	3,201	
Buffalo	24,140	

SHEEP.		
Chicago	61,816	
Omaha	27,842	
Kansas City	27,782	
St. Joseph	29,907	
Cudahy	457	
Sioux City	340	
Wichita	24	
New York and Jersey City	16,707	
Fort Worth	940	
Detroit	873	
Buffalo	27,600	

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., March 22.—The market for ammoniates the past week has been fairly active. Following their usual custom at the close of the Southern season, Western producers have reduced their prices on all materials. So far there is no heavy demand for anything in the ammoniate line offered on a reasonable basis. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 20, \$18.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 7½ and 10, \$17.75 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.40 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25@2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.60@2.62½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—March-June, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; entire year 1907, \$2.12½ per 100 lbs.; entire year 1908, \$2.05 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Cables the past few days quote April to September, inclusive, \$3.02½ to \$3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 22.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent. 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent. 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb. 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb. 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent. 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 8c. per lb. Tale at 1½c. per lb. Palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb. and in barrels, 6½c. per lb. Green olive oil at 57 to 58c. per gal. Yellow olive oil, 60@62c. per gal. Green olive oil foots, 5 to 5½c. per lb. Ceylon coconut oil, 6½c. per lb. Cochiti coconut oil, 7½ to 8c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 34c. per gal. Corn oil, 4½c. per lb.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.37½@8.45, nominal; city steam, \$8.25 asked; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.90; do., South Africa, tes., \$9.35; do., kegs, \$10.35; compound, \$6.25, car lots.

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 23.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; 5c. higher; \$6.25@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$6.17½@6.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 10,500; shade higher; \$6.10@6.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$5.60@6.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$6.30@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; slow; easier; \$6.85@6.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; higher; all grades, \$6.80.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to the National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 23.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 78s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 41s.; hams, short, clear, 50s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s. 6d.; do., short rib, 50s.; do., long clear, 30@35 lbs., 48s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 46s.; bellies, 48s. Tallow, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 47s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 10½d. Cheese, white new, 63s. 6d.; do., colored, 68s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 42¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 19s. 6d. Refined petroleum (London), 5 15-16d.; linseed (London), March and April, 43s. 6d.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 8½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Notwithstanding the slacker look to affairs late yesterday, with the then probability that the market would halt temporarily at least, in an advancing tendency, yet the opening to-day was somewhat better, largely because of moderate hog receipts at the packing points. Afterward's, however, the improvement was lost, and a quieter look was coming in, although there were feeble reactions to firmer figures.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude in tanks at the mills has 26c. bid, with up to 27c. asked. The New York market to-day was steady. "Call" prices: prime yellow, March, at 33@34c.; April at 33@34c.; May at 33½@33¾c.; July at 33¾@34c.; September at 34@34½c. Sales 100 July at 33¾c.; 200 September at 34½c. Late yesterday there were 750 bbls. October sold at 33¾c. down to 32¾c.

Tallow.

Quiet and firm. New York City hhds. held at 5½c., with bid. Weekly contract deliveries were made on basis of last sale, or 5c.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 8c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review the oleo market has remained quiet at unchanged prices. Stocks are still very heavy and the churners on the other side show little inclination to take hold. The neutral market has advanced in sympathy with the strength in lard, but buyers have no faith in present values and only buy for immediate wants. Cottonseed oil is very firm; prices, if anything, higher than last week. It is still a speculator's market and Europe out of it on account of high prices.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, March 22.—Prices in the West are firm. Stocks are very light, and there is no change in quotations. (See page 39 for latest quotations.)

RETAIL SECTION

COMPROMISE POULTRY LEGISLATION.

The butchers and poultry dealers of several states have lately been agitated over proposed legislation intended to prohibit the storage or sale of poultry which is undrawn. This legislation in every case has been promoted by food cranks or medical specialists who were full of theories but very short on facts. They have up to this time been unable to prove their charges that poisoning results from eating undrawn poultry, and have only had their theories to use as arguments.

Down in the District of Columbia the agitation resulted in an investigation of the subject by order of the district commissioners. They have a health officer down there who is a marvel among food officials, in that he appears to have an unusual stock of common sense. He went at the matter in a practical way and made such experiments as time and means allowed. His report will prove a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. It is the first investigation of its kind, and while it is necessarily incomplete, and poultry men will not agree with some of its conclusions, it is certainly worth reading.

The bill restricting the sale of poultry in the District was referred to the Commissioners and they set Health Officer W. C. Woodward to experimenting. The result was a recommendation which is a compromise between the extreme attitudes of the food cranks and the poultry men. Health Officer Woodward recommends that the sale of undrawn poultry be permitted, but that it be restricted to fowls whose "crop and entrails are substantially free from food and from the remnants thereof." He believes this would lessen the danger of poison, though he does not admit that there would ever be any danger of poison from eating fowls which had been sold undrawn. In his report Dr. Woodward said:

"The sole purpose of this bill is to prohibit

the sale within the District of Columbia of any poultry which has not been properly drawn and prepared by removing the viscera at the time of killing. The proposed prohibition on the sale of undrawn poultry is presumably based upon the belief that the consumption of poultry that is marketed prior to the removal of the viscera causes disease, and possibly upon a supposed likelihood of fraud or unfairness through the sale of poultry in that condition.

"A belief in the unwholesomeness of undrawn poultry as an article of food is not infrequently met with, and the common basis of the belief seems to be the supposed rapid putrefaction of undrawn fowls. Even, however, if it be admitted that such fowls decompose more rapidly than do fowls from which the viscera has been removed, no question relating to public health arises for consideration. The dealer is able to hold his drawn poultry for sale for a longer period than he holds that which is undrawn, but it does not appear that the consumer is more likely to buy a putrid fowl containing the viscera than to buy one that has been eviscerated. The question is essentially commercial.

"A more rational basis for objection to the marketing of undrawn poultry would be the supposed development in the bodies of such poultry of peculiar decomposition products resulting from contamination by the intestinal contents. The immediate results of removing the viscera from a fowl directly after killing it are as follows:

"1. Cooling is hastened (a) by reason of the removal of the warm viscera, and the consequent reduction in the bulk to be cooled, and (b) by reason of the exposure to the cooling influences of the surrounding air a surface very much larger in proportion to the mass remaining to be cooled than is the surface of an undrawn fowl to the entire body.

"2. Certain foreign matter, the contents of the intestinal tract, is removed.

"3. The surfaces of the cavities from which the viscera are removed are exposed to contamination in the process of evisceration and in the subsequent handling of the body.

"The decomposition products in undrawn poultry cannot be very dangerous; otherwise, there would not be such a noticeable dearth of reported cases of food poisoning in which the victims has eaten poultry, nor an almost entire absence of literature concerning the relative advantages of the marketing of fowls drawn and undrawn. In the rather hurried,

and admittedly incomplete, investigation which has been made, no case was met with in which the occurrence was traced to the eating of poultry. Nor is game such as is uniformly marketed undrawn charged, so far as I am informed, with any undue responsibility for cases of food poisoning, and that notwithstanding the practice of some gourmands of eating certain varieties 'high.' And the same may be said of the smaller varieties of fish such as are always brought to market without the removal of their viscera.

"On the whole, therefore, it seems to me that the presence of viscera and of other contents in the bodies of poultry, game and fish cannot be said to be in itself dangerous.

"The last point to be considered, so far as the sanitary aspects of the case are concerned, is the effect of laying bare a very large area of the interior of the body, which necessarily results from the removal of the viscera. The naturally exposed surfaces of the body are made up of structures well adapted to prevent putrefactive organisms from entering the tissues either during life or after death, and, therefore, so long as these surfaces remain unbroken the structures of which they are composed tend to prevent and to delay decomposition. Surfaces of the body that are exposed artificially are, however, not adapted to that end; nature did not design them with any such purpose in view. Hence in any case decomposition proceeds more rapidly through a raw surface than through the unbroken skin.

"So far as I am informed, no commercial necessity exists for the enactment of the proposed legislation to prohibit the sale of undrawn fowls can purchase his poultry in that state itself. A citizen who desires to use drawn fowls can purchase his poultry in that condition, and the citizen who desires fowls undrawn can obtain them."

UNION SAUSAGES ONLY.

The retail meat dealers of Chicago have been asked by the Chicago Federation of Labor to patronize only those sausage manufacturers who employ union labor and can furnish union label goods. The federation has taken up the cause of the Chicago sausage makers union and will endeavor to make the "closed shop" universal by enlisting the help of butchers and delicatessen dealers.

Talks by the Manager—No. 3



You know, as well as I do, that a boning knife must have strength, and it must have an edge that will stand pretty hard use.

Well, that's the kind of boning knife that bears the S & S mark.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 Boner—don't it look all right?

Better than that, it's made to stand the racket.

Every blade is made of our special formula steel that we temper by our own process so that the blade is absolutely even in temper—no hard spots or soft spots.

Remember this, any S & S KNIFE you buy must be right, or you can get your money back.

(Signed)

THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,

Detroit, U. S. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

August Franklin has opened his new meat market at 701 Fifth avenue, McKeesport, Pa. Peeter & Cowan have purchased the meat market of George Batty at Ithaca, N. Y.

The grocery and meat market of Mrs. J. Bolens at Bradford, Pa., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500.

J. Sargent's meat shop at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been destroyed by fire.

John Nichols has discontinued his meat market at Cleveland, N. Y.

John Weber has purchased an interest in the meat market of his brother J. H. Weber, at Martin's Ferry, W. Va. The new firm will be known as Weber Bros.

E. Acker has purchased the meat market of G. W. Kelley & Co., at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The E. N. Ross Company, of Auburn, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in groceries, meats, etc., with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Elmore N. Ross, Fred A. Westover and Katherine E. Rottigan.

John Werner, a butcher of Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$1,594.54 and assets \$491.53.

Carl Wieber will open a new meat market at Oneida, N. Y.

George A. Germain, of Buffalo, N. Y., will engage in the meat business at Williamsville, N. Y.

F. C. Lamp, a Brockton, Mass., butcher, is reported to have made an assignment. Liabilities not stated.

William Louis Millett, a provision dealer of Boston, Mass., has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are \$884 and assets \$160.

John G. Reiser has sold his meat market at Napoleon, O., to Charles Reiser.

Hylan Benton has purchased the People's Market at Canajoharie, N. Y., from Philip Betts.

George Showers will open a meat market at Williamstown, N. Y.

C. Fred Thompson has sold his grocery and meat business at Cortland, N. Y., to D. A. Shattuck.

Upton & Athow have opened a new meat market at Fern Hill, Wash.

Coats & Jewell have succeeded Henry Broders in the meat business at Albany, Ore.

J. H. Holland has succeeded to the meat business of Holland & Lund at Scio, Ore.

Charles Gruner has admitted a partner in his meat market at Albuquerque, N. M., and the firm is now Gruner & Lucele.

T. L. Harris has sold out his meat business at Buffalo, Kas., to Wheeler & McCain.

T. M. Lawrence has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of Salisbury & Downing at Lincoln, Neb.

Kinkade & Newman have purchased the meat business of Douglas Bros. at Denison, Kas.

Fred Labelle & Co. have purchased the meat business of Wiseley & Barger at Twin Falls, Idaho.

C. C. Liter has sold out his grocery and meat business at Blackburn, Mo., to H. J. Perlot.

A. Knebler has sold out his meat business at St. Joseph, Mo., to A. M. Flowers.

Zinnert & Kiger have succeeded to the meat business of Wilsey & Kiger at Wayland, Mo.

J. H. Whitman has sold out his meat business at Maxwell, Neb., to H. A. Baxter.

T. A. Campbell has purchased the meat and grocery business of Campbell & Hobbs at King City, Mo.

Dunn & Hunter have purchased the meat business of Clifton & Powers at Waurika, Okla.

V. J. Coyne has sold out his meat business at Breckenridge, Colo., to Theo. & W. Garner.

K. K. Smith has purchased the meat business of Robinson Bros. at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

B. C. Feldman has purchased the entire meat business of Rumley & Feldman at Frederick, Kas.

F. W. Rankin has sold out his meat business at Roswell, N. M., to Milam & Hunt.

Thompson & Krumm have sold out their meat business at Ault, Colo., to Krumm & Golden.

Turner & Simpson have been succeeded in the grocery and meat business at Wichita, Kas., by Simpson & Ewing.

Drew & Walcher have purchased the meat business of Bates & Mock at Crescent, Okla.

Dillman & Company have sold out their meat business at El Paso, Tex., to L. E. Draper.

Dan Parry has succeeded to the meat business of Mathias & Parry at Garland, Utah.

H. Baumann has engaged in the meat business at Girard, Kas.

James D. Clark has purchased the meat business of B. Kramer at Ashton, Ia.

James C. Scott has purchased the meat business of Scott & Yarrington at Princeton, Mo.

B. F. Daily has purchased the meat business of Frank Sawyer at Kingwood, Okla.

Cooper & Roble have purchased the meat business of Hensley & McWharton at Temple, Okla.

A. Jackson has purchased the grocery and meat business of H. Sagesser at Pueblo, Colo.

BAD GERMAN SAUSAGES.

A cablegram from Munich states that there is a great deal of excitement in that part of Germany over the recent revelations concerning the methods of many German sausage-makers. At the trial of the proprietors of sausage factories just ended, fourteen days' imprisonment, with \$250 fines was imposed. Some of the manufacturers, it is admitted, supplied the German army and other public institutions with their products.

One of the most peculiar things in connection with all of the trials was the defense sought to be established. According to the prosecution it was shown that large quantities of spoiled hams, decayed sides of pork, sausage casings that had been used before,

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the intestines of cattle and scraps of meat which had been intended for dogs were converted into sausages and sold as of good quality. Evidence was given for the defense that the use of some of these substances was even customary in sausage manufacture in Germany.

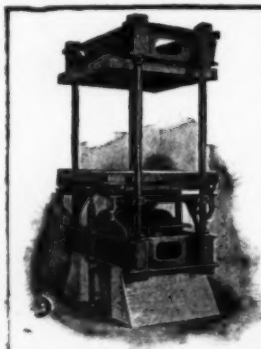
N. C. R. WINS IN COURT.

An important decision has been rendered by the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Ohio, in certain cases brought by John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, and others against the Hallwood Cash Register Company, Henry S. Hallwood, Cyrus H. Huling, R. C. Anderson, George W. Sinks and others. In these cases Mr. Patterson and others claim damages aggregating \$200,000 arising from prosecutions instituted by the Hallwood Cash Register Company, Henry S. Hallwood and others, which Mr. Patterson claims to have been maliciously instituted. In this decision the court overruled demurrers to the petitions, holding the same to be good and sufficient in law. The Hallwood Cash Register Company and other defendants must now answer and stand trial.

MINISTERS ENDORSE THE BUTCHERS.

The butchers and grocers of Evansville, Ind., have been formally endorsed and commended by the ministerial association of that city for their action in deciding for Sunday closing. The ministers have resolved to ask their parishioners to patronize only those dealers who belong to the association and who do not open on Sunday.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.



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